REGISTERED No. 1—1875

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,218.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

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No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. ORIENTAL, 1,481 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander Templeton, as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 1st July. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Oriental is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 40 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Saturday, the 26th inst., will be in time for her at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 1st June, 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. ASIA, 1,700 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at noon.

	June 1875.		June 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Madras	25
,, Carwar	14	,, Masulipatam	26
,, Narrakel	17	,, Coconada	27
,, Alleppey	17	,, Vizagapatam	28
,, Tuticorin	18	,, Bimlipatam	28
,, Colombo	19	,, Gopalpore	29
,, Negapatam	22	,, False Point	30
,, Pondicherry	23	Arrives CALCUTTA.. July	2

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. BUSHIRE, 792 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 16th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

	June 1875.		July 1875.
Leaves BOMBAY	16	Leaves BUSREH	5
,, Kurrachee	20	,, Fao	5
,, Muscat	23	,, Bushire	7
,, Bunder Abbas	25	,, Linga	11
,, Linga	27	,, Bunder Abbas	13
,, Bushire	29	,, Jask	14
	July 1875.	,, Gwadur	16
,, Fao	1	,, Kurrachee	20
Arrive BUSREH	2	Arrive BOMBAY	23

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander R. J. Scott, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 12th June 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. BUSHIRE, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	Including Wines.	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22		8	
Port Said	38	24		9	
Messina	50	34		14	
Naples	50	34		14	
Leghorn	50	34		14	
Genoa	50	34		14	
Marseilles	52	35		14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA.
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 10th JUNE.

THE powerful steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P. nominal, will be despatched positively on the 10th proximo for LIVERPOOL.

The steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS, and has very superior accommodation for Fifty First-class Passengers.

Fare to	Liverpool	Rs. 500
Do	Suez	,, 350

The Trinacria will be followed by the Europa and other steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., Agents.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key level escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee. Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	June.
CHINA	G. Brooks	2010	400	11th—Suez, &c.
LOMBARDY	E. M. Gillson	2723	450	18th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. B. Johnson	2333	400	25th—Suez, &c.
				July.
AUSTRALIA	J. Murray	3648	600	2nd—Southampton.
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2609	450	9th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3478	500	16th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	23rd—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	30th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 14th June 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. SUNDA, (1,682 tons, and 300 H.P.), Captain J. C. Baday, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 11th June 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st May 1875.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SAILING ABOUT THE 20th INSTANT.

THE fine Steamer COROMANDEL, 1,379 Tons, John D. Mahy, Commander, will be despatched as above.

This Steamer is favorably known in the East India Trade, for which she was specially designed, having her Cabins and Saloon on Upper Deck.

PASSAGE MONEY.......... Rs. 560,

exclusive of Wines and Liquors, which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
or
MACKINLAY, SIMPSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st June 1875.

STEAM TO CALCUTTA DIRECT.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 594 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander H. J. Guy, R. N. R., as an Extra Steamer to Calcutta, on FRIDAY, the 11th June 1875, at 4 P.M. For Freight apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th June 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT THE 25th JUNE.

THE Fine S. S. GUY MANNERING, 2,812 Tons Gross, Captain Charles Mann, will be despatched as above. She has very superior First and Second Class accommodation, and is fitted with every appliance calculated to promote the comfort of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE are as follows:—

1st CLASS TO LIVERPOOL	£50
2nd Ditto ditto	£30
1st CLASS TO SUEZ	£30

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

KING, KING & Co., Passenger Agents.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., And sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS.

ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY, AND ARTISTIC.

GLASGOW.	LONDON.
46, Washington Street.	84, Upper Thames Street.

New Works.—Possilpark, Glasgow.

See Fifth Edition of Catalogue, containing 3,500 new designs in

Rain Water Goods.	Verandahs.	Columns & Lamps.
Railing and Gates.	Conservatories.	School Fittings.
Tomb Railing.	Covered Ways.	Washhand Basins.
Terminals.	Balconies.	Closets and Urinals.
Cresting.	Fountains.	Baths and Troughs.

ORNAMENTAL CASTINGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Orders must be accompanied by a Remittance or References to Firm in England.

COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING are the effects of ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandriff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in red ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

Bombay: Wholesale and Retail Agents—TREACHER & Co. Limited, Byculla and Fort; also at Poona.

KEATING'S PERSIAN INSECT-DESTROYING POWDER,

As supplied to Her Majesty's Government.

THIS Powder is quite *harmless to animal life*, but unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOS, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of Insect. SPORTSMEN will find this an invaluable remedy for destroying FLEAS IN THEIR DOGS, as also *Ladies for their Pet Dogs.* This invaluable article has found so great a sale that it has tempted others to vend a so-called article in imitation; the Public are therefore cautioned to observe that the Packets of the Genuine Powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING.

SOLD IN BOTTLES BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

KEATING'S BON BONS OR WORM TABLETS, A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

"To Mr. THOMAS KEATING. "Harpenden, 7th March 1871,

"Sir,—My two little girls, respectively three and two years, showed symptoms of having worms, so I obtained some of your Worm Bon Bons, from Mr. Busby, and they effected such a thorough cure—in fact, I think, saved their lives. The elder little girl had sixteen worms come from her. I think it my duty to acquaint you with the fact. "FREDK. WILMOTT."

Sold in Tins, by all Chemists and Druggists.

THOMAS KEATING,
London, Export Chemist and Druggist.

Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals carefully executed.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling oppressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London.

Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

WITMORE'S

COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.

STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship EDWARD PERCY, Sumpton, Master, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the Undersigned for Countersignature, as also to SEND off BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases when Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & CO.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 9th June 1875.

NOTIFICATION.

IN consequence of Mr. TRICUMJEE VELLJEE'S being DISQUALIFIED under Section IX. of the Municipal Act III. of 1872 to serve as a Member of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, a VACANCY has OCCURRED in the representation of Ward II. (Market, Mandvi, and Chuckla).

And I hereby give notice that under Section VI. and IX. of the Municipal Act, the ELECTION by the RATE-PAYERS in that WARD of a MEMBER for the said Ward will be held at the Arthur Crawford Market on MONDAY, the 21st instant.

The POLL will be OPENED at 9 A.M. and CLOSED at 6 P.M.

A List of Electors of the Ward is now published and can be seen at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, at the Arthur Crawford Market Office, and at the Police Chowkies, Sheik Abdool Rahmon Street and Chuckla.

Voting Papers can be obtained from the Polling Officer at the Arthur Crawford Market on the day appointed for the Election, or on the day previous to the Election, at the Municipal Commissioner's Office. The papers must be filled in in English alone and signed in the presence of the Polling Officer.

H. E. JACOMB,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th June 1875.

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL.

ELPHINSTONE DOCK, BOMBAY.

TENDERS are invited for the MASONRY, together with the Coffer Dams, Timbering, and Excavations therefor, of a WET DOCK of about twenty-nine acres PROPOSED to be CONSTRUCTED on the site of the present ELPHINSTONE BASIN, Bombay. The works include above six thousand lineal feet of Wharf walls and two single entrances each sixty feet wide. Plans, Conditions of Contract, Specification and Forms of Tender may be seen on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Westminster S. W., on and after the 12th day of May 1875. Also at the Office of the Engineer to the Bombay Port Trust, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of June 1875. Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Contract No. 1, Elphinstone Dock" are to be lodged with the Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust at Bombay on or before Noon of THURSDAY, the 19th day of August 1875. No pledge is given that the lowest or any Tender will be accepted.

(Sd.) GEORGE HAMILTON,
Under-Secretary of State for India.

India Office, 11th May 1875.

By order of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay.

HENRY MORLAND,
Acting Secretary.

Bombay Port Trust Offices, 10th June 1875.

RESIDENCES IN FORT.

COMFORTABLE and Cool Furnished APARTMENT on a Top Floor in Elphinstone Circle Building. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FIRST FLOOR in Elphinstone Circle for a Residence. Rent Rs. 65. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

SECOND FLOOR of a HOUSE in Elphinstone Circle for a Residence. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

RESIDENCES in Meadow Street for Rs. 45 and Rs. 50.

THREE RESIDENCES in Military Square for Rs. 75, 60 and 25. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

FIRST, Second and Third Floor of a HOUSE in Hornby Row for Residences. Rent Rs. 110, 80, and 55. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadows Street.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

BADHAM AND COMPANY

HAVE JUST OPENED out a Choice parcel of FANCY COATINGS and TROUSERINGS.

MORNING AND VISITING COATS.

Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, Blue or Black, in a variety of textures, all wool, Best West of England..Rs. 40 to	45 0
Black, Blue or Oxford Melton, medium substance, stitched or bound with silk braid, handsomely finished..Rs. 35 to	40 0
Black or Blue West of England Broad Cloth...Rs. 43 to	50 0

LIGHT OFFICE COATS.

Brown Holland Sac Coat	9 0
Blue Serge, Single or Double Breasted, very durable	20 0
Fancy mixed Angolas, Double or Single Breasted..Rs. 20 to	25 0
Black Glace Alpaca, very fine quality, Double Breasted Sac Coat	15 0
Single Breasted	13 0
Black Paramatta, warranted not to change colour, Rs. 15 to	18 0
Do. Single Breasted	13 0
Badham's very light Day Suits, consisting of Double Breasted Sac Coat and ordinary Trousers	30 0

DRESS SUITS.

Superfine West of England Broad Cloth, very light in texture, lined silk throughout, suit complete........Rs.	90 0
Do. Dress Vest	12 0
Do. Dress Trousers	23 0
White Marcella Vest	8 8

DUST OR EVENING COATS, &c.

Ligat Overcoats..........Rs.	20 to 35 0
Dust Coat, made from Drab and Grey Serge	23 to 35 0
Ulster Coats, with Belt and Hood, very warm, from	40 to 50 0
Warm Overcoats for Overland Passengers	35 to 45 0
Inverness Capes, made from stout Scotch Tweeds	35 to 40 0
Pea Jackets, Best Pilot, Heavy Scotch Tweeds and Whitney	30 to 35 0

CRICKETING AND BOATING SUITS.

Best Saxony Twilled Flannel, thoroughly shrunk, Double Breasted Coat and Trousers	30 0
White Saxony Flannel Shirts, with Collar attached	8 8

RAILWAY TRAVELLING SUITS.

Single Breasted Lounge Coat, cut loose, with a band round the waist, and buttoning up to the throat, with ordinary Trousers to match..........Rs. 30 to	40 0
Norfolk Jackets, well suited for shikaring and travelling, made from Fancy Angolas.........Rs. 18 to	30 0

TROUSERS.

Fancy Angolas—these goods are thoroughly shrunk, Shepherds, Checks, Stripes, plain shades, and Fancy Stripes, per pair.........from Rs. 11-8 to	17 8

DRILL TROUSERS.

Best Striped Cotton Drill Trousers, thoroughly shrunk per pair	4 0
Real White American Drill	5 0
Fancy striped, Drill, per pair.........from Rs. 6-8 to	7 8
Brown Holland, per pair	4 8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

Best Bedford Cord, all shades of colour, Riding Coat	30 0
Do. Trousers	23 0
Do. Breeches	23 0
Whipcord, in several shades of colour, suitable for hard wear Riding Coat	27 0
Trousers	21 0
Breeches	21 0
White Doe Racing Breeches	27 4
White and Drab Cotton Cord Riding Coat	20 0
Do. Trousers	14 0
Do. Breeches	14 0
Mofussil or Shikaring Suits, strong Brown and Heather Mixture, warranted to turn Spear Grass	20 0
Brown Flat Shikaring Coat	12 0
Trousers	8 0
Breeches	8 0
Light Brown Shikaring Suit, very tough	18 0

CHOLERA BELTS.

Badham & Co.'s Cholera Belts should be worn by every European in India. They completely protect the bowels from chill, and are a great support to the spine, and far less bulky than the old Kummerbund	3 to 3 4

CATALOGUE AND PATTERNS, POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TEN PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY, BY INHALATION OF PURE NITROUS OXIDE OR LAUGHING GAS.

DR. C. F. KHORY, Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, has prepared the above named Gas, which he saw, during his late visit to England, daily used in the Dental Hospital in London, with perfect ease and safety. It is superior to Chloroform, inasmuch as it renders the person insensible in about two or three minutes, and the effect of which lasts only for two or three minutes, during which period the painful tooth can be extracted, without any bad effects remaining afterwards.

Persons desirous of taking the Gas are requested to make appointment a day previously, at No. 23, Rampart Row, above Badham & Co., opposite to the Floral Fountain.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co., Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R.

NOTICES.

FRASER AND MILLER,
ENGINEERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, MANUFACTURERS OF GIRDERS,
BOILERS, PUMPS, &c.
Carnac Iron Works, Bombay, 20th May 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING

BY

MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER

LEVER WATCHES......Rs.	50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches	90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing	Rs. 30-0
,, Ditto with Alarm	,, 40-0
,, Hanging	,, 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.

NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.

PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

Gold Suites	Rs. 180, 225, 260, 300, 500
Gem ,,	,, 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600
Gold half Suites	,, 50, 55, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ,,	,, 75, 85, 100, 120, 150
Bracelets Chased Gold	,, 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200
,, with Gems	,, 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000
Earrings, Gold	,, 18, 25, 30, 40, 50, to 100
Gem Rings	,, 30, 35, 50, 80, 100 to 1,000
Gold Lockets	,, 25, 30, 35, 40, 60, 80, 100 to 150
Gem ditto	,, 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500
Necklets, Flexible Bands	,, 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250.

HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, AND SIMLA.

WHEELER AND WILSON'S GENUINE SEWING-MACHINES.

THE HIGHEST HONOURS

CONFERRED AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION OF 1873.

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table......Rs.	105
No. 1 Machine, Mahogany or Walnut Quarter Cases	,, 112
No. 2 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 95
No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table	,, 90
No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case	,, 130
No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, do.	,, 135
No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do.	,, 140
No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished	,, 165
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Cloth Work	,, 115
No. 6 Machine, for heavy Leather Work	,, 115

Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 99.

Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coats and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen	,, 2
Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours	,, 9

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned:—

CLARETS—Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 14 per doz. qts	
Vray Canon	,, 18 ,,	
Chateau Leoville	,, 22 ,,	
Chateau Lafite	,, 26 ,,	,,
STILL HOCKS—Laubenheimer	,, 15 ,,	,,
Liebfraumilch	,, 20 ,,	,,
Marcobrunner	,, 25 ,,	,,
CHAMPAGNE—Carte Blanche, at Rs. 28 per 1 doz. qts.		
Ditto	,, 28 per case of 2 doz. pts.	

Just Landed.

IND COOPER & Co.'s BEER, Rs. 5-0 per dozen quarts.	
Do. do.	,, 3-0 ,, pints.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

SUPERIOR BRANDIES.

THE large reserves held at Cognac enable us to offer our FINE MATURED SPIRITS at the following low rates for cash:—

	Per Doz.
Fine Old Pale Cognac	Rs. 27 0
Old Pale Cognac	,, 24 0
Pale Cognac	,, 20 0

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE.—VIENNA BEER just arrived per Steamer MEMFI. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

Bombay, 30th March 1875.

WINES.

CHAMPAGNES

FROM PERINET & FILS, REIMS.

Gold Foil, Dry	Rs. 30
White Dry Sillery	,, 38
Carte Blanche	,, 45

FROM A. COLLIN, CHALONS.

Carte Blanche	Rs. 30
Cabinet, very superior	,, 36

CLARETS

DIRECT FROM G. PRELLER & Co. BORDEAUX.

St. Julien Medoc	Rs. 9
Christoly	,, 10
Lormont	,, 12
Chablis & Haut Barsac	,, 15

ASHBURNER'S AMONTILLADO, the best and cheapest SHERRY shipped......Rs. 24 per dozen.

L. BECHADE'S Superior & pure COGNAC ... ,, 18 per do.

BASS' BEER, bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS in splendid condition. Rs. 5-8 annas per doz.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO.,
RAMPART ROW.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PEN.

Sold by Dealers all throughout the World.

THE ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND.

JUST RECEIVED, Photographs of HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN, with all the Members of the Royal Family, sizes and prices as below:—

Carte de Visite size, *mounted*	Rs. 1 4
Cabinet size, *mounted*	,, 3 0
Album size, 9 by 6, *unmounted*	,, 5 0
Large photo, 12 by 10, *mounted*, and with neat ornamental border	,, 7 8
Ditto *mounted, with plain bevilled passepartant, picture size*, 23 by 15	,, 35 0

EACH OF THE ABOVE HAS A KEY TO THE NAMES, EITHER BELOW, OR ON THE BACK.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, and Jars, with and without lock Taps, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations:—

	Per Jar. 4 gallons.	Octave. 13½ gallons.	Quarter Cask. 27 gallons.	Hhd. 54 gallons.
WHITE SEAL	Rs. 27-8	Rs. 81-0	Rs. 162-0	Rs. 324
YELLOW SEAL	,, 33-8	,, 101-4	,, 202-8	,, 405
VINO DE PASTO	,, 33-8	,, 101-4	,, 202-8	,, 405
VINO FINO	...	,, 122-0	,, 244-0	,, 488
VINO PURO	,, 43-12	,, 135-0	,, 270-0	,, 540

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are most convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Jars with Wood Taps Rs. 1½ extra, or with Plated Taps Rs. 3½ extra.

The above quotations are subject to 7½ per cent. discount for cash accompanying order; while to Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BRITISH TABLE LINEN AND TOWELS.

AT MODERATE COST, FOR CASH.

From our arrangements with one of the first Belfast Manufacturers, we are now enabled to offer these Goods at the following Low Rates:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS—Washed and Hemmed for immediate use. Spot, Lily, Fern or Ivy Patterns, rich centres with Greek Border	5/8	10 8	12 0
		12 8	14 0
	3/4	13 8	15 0
		15 0	17 0
SUPER D'OYLEYS—Of the Finest Damask, Special Designs		9 8	10 0
SUPER DOUBLE DAMASK—Cut to suit any size table, at a great saving of cost. Neat Centres with Handsome Borders; most useful for Messes, &c.	2½ Yds. wide	6 8	7 8
	Per yd.	7 0	8 0

TOWELS READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WHITE HONEYCOMB TOWELS—Strong and durable; ready for immediate use	Six	4 12	5 8
Ext a Stout do. do.	,,	5 12	6 8
WHITE TURKISH—Brown or White; the best Bath Towel made	,,	10 8	12 0
Extra Large do. do. —Thoroughly enveloping the Bather.	,,	16 0	18 0
PATENT BATH TOWELS—Stretched lengthways they produce friction of an invigorating character, sideways a comparatively smooth surface for drying. They are suited for either sex, and their wear is almost endless	Each	3 8	4 8
	Six	32 0	20 0

ENGLISH BLANKETS, RUGS AND SHEETS.

SHEETS FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

	Inches. Wide.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
HORROCKSES BEST TWILLED COTTON—Very strong and durable	72	Pair	9 8	11 0
	90	,,	11 8	13 8
PILLOW-CASES—Ready for immediate use		Each	1 4	1 8
SUMMER QUILTS—Very light, Best Fancy Marsella, Handsome Designs. Double Wove		Each Full Size	12 8	14 0
		Extra Size	16 8	18 0
WOOL DOWN QUILTS—Made of best Printed Cashmere Cambric, quilted lightly with Wool. These Goods form a light Coverlet, and are invaluable to Travellers		Full Size	18 0	20 0
SCOTCH MAUDS from		Each	22 0	25 0

WHITNEY BLANKETS AND RUGS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE WHITE BLANKETS—Manufactured from picked Wool	Pair	22 0	25 0
SUPERFINE, very soft	,,	25 0	28 0
EXTRA SUPER, a special article	,,	30 0	34 0
The Same Quality, made extra large	,,	[illegible]	[illegible]
CRIB BLANKETS—Very fine and light	,,	13 8	15 0
FINE SCARLET BLANKETS—Full size, forming a comfortable bed-covering	Each	11 8	13 0
	Pair	22 0	25 0
EXTRA LARGE, made in a special quality	,,	30 0	34 0
Our celebrated Whitney Rug, seven feet long, and wide in proportion, made of good wool, very soft and light		15 8	17 8
	Each	17 8	19 8
		19 8	21 0
FINE AUSTRIAN RUGS—Very light	,,	22 0	[illegible]
THE NORFOLK RUG, the best coverlet made, well-suited for Ladies, very warm and light	,,	35 0	40 0
	,,	38 0	43 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT,

10, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PIANOS. *S. ROSE & Co. are the Sole Bombay Agents for the Celebrated SYMPATHETIC PIANO*, which is specially constructed for India. They have also a large Stock of excellent Pianos, by Broadwood, Collard, and other eminent Makers, at prices varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 800.

Pianofortes Sold on the New System of Hire. Terms on Application. Repairs of every Description of Musical Instruments by Experienced European Assistants.

AMERICAN ORGANS. HARMONIUMS and the new ALEXANDRE ORGAN of excellent tone, style, finish, and workmanship, from Rs. 80 each, upwards.

Pianofortes, Harmoniums, and Organs tuned by Contract.

BAND INSTRUMENTS. For Military Brass Bands, Station Bands, Colleges, &c., supplied at the lowest possible rates.

Miscellaneous Musical Instruments for Bands and Christy Ministrel's Troupes.

Violins	from Rs. 20 to Rs. 120
Guitars	,, ,, 25 to ,, 85
Banjos	,, ,, 12 to ,, 45
Tambourines	,, ,, 4 to ,, 20
English Concertinas	,, ,, 68 to ,, 250
Anglo-German and German Concertinas	,, ,, 15 to ,, 86
Flutinas and Accordeons	,, ,, 3 to ,, 64
Seraphina Angelica, or Miniature Harmoniums, in Travelling Case, complete	from Rs. 0 to Rs 165
Fifes, with G. S. Keys	,, ,, 15 to ,, 30
Flageolets	,, ,, 2 to ,, 25
Flutes, with G. S. Keys	,, ,, 20 to ,, 64
Clarionets (best manufacture)	from Rs. 0 to Rs. 78
Triangles, with Seater	,, ,, 5 to ,, 19
Bones, Clappers and Castagnets, per set	,, 2
Ballad Horns	,, 110
Cornets	,, ,, 30 to ,, 85
Musical Boxes	,, ,, 5 to ,, 1000
Post Horns	,, ,, 5 to ,, 15

Our New Catalogues of Musical Instruments and Music, and of Military Band Instruments are now ready, and Copies will be forwarded upon Application.

SHEET MUSIC. MUSIC BOOKS, INSTRUCTION BOOKS, &c.—A large Assortment of the latest and best editions in Stock. Lists will be sent on Application.

REPAIRS AND TUNINGS. *Of Pianos and other Musical Instruments undertaken by S. ROSE & Co.*

NEW PLAN

BY THE

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

For the SAFE Assurance of European and Native Lives in India at ENGLISH RATES, with 80 per cent. Invested Solely for Policy Holders.

The difference of Premium between this and ALL the other Life Assurance Companies in India is from 19 per cent. [the Lowest] to 103 per cent. [the Highest] in Favour of the "Oriental" Rates, This speaks for itself!

From no other Office can greater Security and such Benefits be obtained.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal can be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries, Manager and Actuary.

9 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHANAGE AT SECUNDERABAD, WILL BE HELD ON THE 15th OF JUNE 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 5 EACH.

HIGHEST PRIZE Rs. 16,000.

SPECIFICATION OF PRIZES.

1	Prize of	Rupees	16,000	
1	Do.	do.	8,000	
1	Do.	do.	4,000	
2	Prizes	do.	2,000	each
2	Do.	do.	1,600	,,
4	Do.	do.	1,200	,,
5	Do.	do.	800	,,
10	Prizes of	Rupees	400	each.
20	Do.	do.	240	,,
25	Do.	do.	160	,,
30	Do.	do.	80	,,
40	Do.	do.	48	,,
90	Do.	do.	32	,,
1,000	Do.	do.	16	,,

1,131 Prizes.

Each Book contains 52 Tickets. 2 Tickets will be given Free of Charge on purchasing a Whole Book for one's self or selling to other parties.

For Tickets apply to the Undersigned, or to their Banker, Dungursee Bulmookoond, Secunderabad. Application for Tickets will be duly attended to. Remittance may be made by Bank Drafts, Cheques, Currency Notes, Money Orders or Hoondies.

Tickets may be had at HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esquire, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Secunderabad, April 24, 1875. ALBERT & Co.

NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE ACBAR COTTON PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 200 (TWO HUNDRED) per SHARE has been DECLARED and made PAYABLE to the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS at the Office of the Company, No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, on and after THURSDAY, the 10th Proximo, between the hours of 12 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Shareholders are REQUESTED to PRODUCE their SHARE CERTIFICATES when applying for the payment of Dividends.

RAHIMBHOY ALLADINBHOY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 26, Shamajee Hassajee Street, Bombay, 24th May 1875.

NOW READY,

MOUNTED INFANTRY: AN ESSAY.

BY

CAPTAIN HOGG,

CADRE 2ND BOMBAY CAVALRY AND ADJUTANT POONA HORSE.

May be had at this Office. Price Re. 1.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP SUBSISTING between MAHOMEDALLY TARAGOON, SERAJDIN MURKIAR, EBRAHIM MEERA SAHIB, ALLA PICHAY ROWTAR and MAHOMED LUBBAY under the NAME and FIRM of MAHOMEDALLY SIRAZDIN and Co. have been DISSOLVED by mutual consent, as and from 28th day of April last, and that under the terms of the said Dissolution the Undersigned, Ebrahim Meera Sahib, will COLLECT and RECEIVE all the OUTSTANDING and PAY all the DEBTS of the Partnership.—Dated 8th June 1875.

EBRAHIM MEERA SAHIB.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on MONDAY, the 18th instant, at noon, the Transport Screw Barge NICOL, now lying on the Hydraulic Lift Pontoon at Hog Island. Burthen in Tons 100, Length 90 feet, Breadth 20 feet and Depth 6½ feet. Draft with 60 Tons Cargo 4½ feet, without Cargo 2¾ feet. Was built in Bombay in 1865 of Iron with Teak Decks, and fitted with condensing Twin-Screw Engines of 19 Horse Power nominal, collectively with one Tubular Boiler made by Langley of London. She underwent extensive repairs in the year 1871, and had a new Boiler in 1870.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by the Resident Transport Officer. A Deposit of 10 per cent to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by the Resident Transport Officer, otherwise the Deposit will be forfeited and the Vessel re-sold for the benefit of the State.

For List of Stores and further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 5th June 1875.

PRICE—Rs. 4-12-0.

Just Published, Second Edition,

THE

SAILOR'S POCKET BOOK.

A COLLECTION OF

PRACTICAL RULES, NOTES, AND TABLES.

For the use of the Royal Navy, the Mercantile Marine, and Yacht Squadrons.

By Commander F. G. D. BEDFORD, R.N.,
H. M. S. AGINCOURT,

WITH CHARTS, ILLUSTRATIONS AND INDEX.

*** This is specially recommended as a most Valuable Book for all connected with the Sea. The First Edition was very quickly sold out.

THACKER, VINING & CO.

LONDON AND LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE Co.

CAPITAL £100,000 FULLY SUBSCRIBED.

The Directors have made it their study to adopt the various improvements, and afford all the increased facilities in connection with Life Assurance Policies.

Prospectuses, giving Tables of Rates, last Report and Balance Sheet, and all further information, can be obtained on application to

PELLY & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

Bombay, January 1875.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000, OF WHICH £200,000 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED.

CHIEF OFFICES:

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LONDON.......... 79, CORNHILL.

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The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Company and are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on WAREHOUSES, MILLS, MERCHANDISE and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on the most favourable terms.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, 7th June 1875.

THE CULLUI COMPANY, LIMITED.

REGISTERED UNDER ACT X. OF 1866.

(THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT.)

Capital Rs. 2,50,000, in 5,000 Shares, of Rs. 50 each, with power to increase.

Rupees 10 per Share Payable on Application.

Rupees 40 per Share Payable on Formation of the Company and Allotment of Shares.

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Secretaries.

Messrs. HINDE & Co., Calicut.

Manager and Engineer.

A. S. MASSEY, Esq., C. E.

THIS COMPANY has been formed for the purchase, and further development, of the Cullui Works, situated at the mouth of the Cullui River, Calicut, (one of the largest Timber Depots in Western India). Owing to changes in the constitution of the Firm of Messrs. Hinde & Co. who opened the Works, it has been resolved to form them into a Company with limited liability.

The operations conducted at the Cullui Works are:—

Manufacture of Cocoanut Oil.
Do. Patent Manures for Coffee Estates.
Do. Coir Fibre and Yarn.

Purchase of Teak and other Timbers, and the preparation of same for the local, or export, markets.

Manufacture, and also import and sale, of Tools and general machinery required for Coffee Estates, and generally such work in Metals or Wood as is produced by Engineering Establishments for Public Works Department, Contractors, Plant, &c., &c.

Calicut is admirably situated for all these operations. The raw material is obtainable cheap and in abundance, and communication with export markets is easy. The local demand is also large.

The Profit and Loss Account of the year ending 30th June 1874, shewed a profit of 14 per cent. on block outlay, or about 12 per cent. nett after allowing for interest on working capital. This result must be considerably improved upon in future years, as many of the recent improvements and [illegible] of the Works had not come into full operation and [illegible] period above referred to. The formation of a Company [illegible] provide a larger working capital for the business [illegible] been possible hitherto to allow, and will permit of [illegible] of operations, already proved to be highly remunerative, but which for want of Funds have only been conducted [illegible] on a comparatively small scale.

As the Works are in full operation, the Company, if formed, will enter at once into the profits of a current business with large orders in course of execution.

The Books, &c., of the Works can be most conveniently closed on the 30th June, and it is proposed that in the event of the necessary capital being subscribed, the Company should commence operations and take over the Works from the 1st July next.

Prospectuses giving full particulars of the Company's Work, Buildings, Machinery, &c., can be obtained on application to any of the Agents named above.

ROWLAND AND Co.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH JUNE, 1875.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed dull at unchanged prices both on the spot and to arrive, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales against Imports of 36,000. Actual Imports, 18,000 bales. Five per cent French Rente 1872, 103½.

In New York yesterday, "futures" were quoted ⅛ cent per lb. lower, but Mid.-Uplands on the spot was unaltered. The figures are:—

	1875	1874	1873
Four days' receipts........	6,000	7,000	10,000
„ Exports to U. K....	21,000	10,000	15,000
Total recepts. since 1st Sept.	3,493,000	3,687,000	3,441,000
„ Exports to U. K. „	1,719,000	1,720,000	1,725,000

In the Manchester Piece Goods Market Reuter reports only a limited business doing and repeats previous quotations. Coffee is firm at a recovery of 6d. per cwt. Oil and Seeds are unchanged.

STERLING EXCHANGE has shown increased firmness to-day and rates close at an advance of 1-16d. per rupee. There is no alteration, however, in the prospects of the market, and sellers accordingly seem disposed to regard the advance as merely temporary, the result of the Banks being somewhat short of funds at the moment. Nor, so long as Bar Silver continues at 55½d. per oz., equivalent at the present market value here to 1s. 9½d., or 1s. 9¼d. on the Mint out-turn, can the present level be considered legitimate, and the moment the Banks get into funds again we must look for a sharp reaction. We quote:—

Bank Bills	on demand		1s. 10 17-32d.	per rupee.
Do	(months' sight		1s. 10½.	,,
Credits	3	do	1s. 10 1-16d.	,,
Documents	3	do	1s. 10 3-32d.	,,

On Calcutta there has been a manifest disposition to sell and business has been done in demand bills at ⅛ and 60 days' sight at 1 per cent discount. Even at these rates, however, the Banks finance at a charge of 6 per cent per annum as against the Bank of Bombay's nominal minimum of 10 per cent.

GOVERNMENT PAPER for the time being is weak and there are sellers but no buyers at:—Fours, Rs. 102½; Fours and a half, Rs. 103½; Fives and a half, Rs. 109½.

SHARES have been firmer again to-day and in the favourite companies an advance has been established. Bank of Bombay have been bought at Rs. 735, an improvement of a half per cent, National Bank are Re. 1 per share higher, Apollo Press Company have advanced Rs. 25, Bellary Press Rs. 40, Fort Press Rs. 50, Sassoon Press Rs. 25, Dhurrumsey Spinning Rs. 25, Morarjee Spinning Rs. 25, Mazagon Land Rs. 20 per share.

In COTTON, transactions to day have been insignificant, and although the market is extremely dull, there is no actual change in prices. Dealers have now got their stocks into godown and are consequently indisposed to accept low rates, whilst buyers have, as a rule, closed their operations for the season. Receipts yesterday were 2,701 bales, making 21,283 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS have not actually changed as regards quotations, but shippers are engaging very sparingly and the market may be called dull at yesterday's level, say:—Steamers, £2 10, Iron ships, £2-8-9; Wooden vessels, £2-2-6 per ton for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS have not altered in any way. Up-country buyers have almost entirely withdrawn from the market and dealers only buy occasional parcels to supply immediate wants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship EAST, 1,152 tons, Captain A Marshall, will sail to-day for Moulmein in ballast.

THE BARQUE TREVANION, 477 tons, Captain W. Dugle, will sail to-day for Hull, with a general cargo.

THE SHIP BARGANY, 1,232 tons, Captain J. D. Dunn, will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 8,424 bales cotton, 450 cwts linseed, and 798 cwts galls.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. EUPHRATES, 499 tons, Captain T. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and twenty-four deck passengers.

THE SHIP ARABIA, 1,188 tons, Captain H G. Brabazan, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (April 20th) with a cargo of timber and 10,134 bags rice. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Wallace & Co.

THE s.s. HARALD HAARFAGER, 1,353 tons, Captain J. Hellberg, sailed yesterday for Dunkirk, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 24.277½ cwts linseed, 15,419 cwts rapeseed, and the following passengers:—For Dunkirk.—Dr. Davis. For Suez.—Mr. Leon Jabier.

THE BARQUE MORRO CASTLE, 460 tons, Captain G. W. Jewett arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from New York (February 26th), with a cargo of 200 cases sarsaparilla, 10 cases starch, 9,000 cases kerosine oil, 500 cases turpentine, 500 cases oil, 500 barrels resin, 500 hhds nails, 175 bales drill, 52 cases salmon, 50 cases oyster, 25 cases lobster, and 12 cases fruit. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. B. ll Brandenburg & Co.

THE SHIP EDWARD PERCY, 879 tons, Captain J. Sumpton, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Liverpool (January 26th), with the following cargo:—140 packages piece goods, 120 casks ale, 60 casks beer, 12 cases safes, 100 casks paints, 60 casks bottles, 250 barrels coalpitch, 249 barrels coal tar, 1,188 bundles hoops, 45 packages earthenware, 70 cases soap, 30 casks wine, 50 cases slates, 63 casks fire clay, 2,000 fire bricks, 100 barrels alum, 363 packages glassware, 114 cases bottles, 18 cases umbrellas, and 320 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward Bates & Co.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. CATHAY, 1,884 tons, Captain R. T. Dundas, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton (May 13th), via the Suez Canal, brought the English Mail, and the following cargo:—2,293 packages piece goods, 543 bales twist, 11 cases boats, 806 packages wine, 14 cases copper, 65 cases oilmanstore, 3,749 casks spelter, 600 bundles steel iron, 26 cases candles, 17,804 bars and 176 bundles iron, 9 cases chocolate, 568 packages beer, 4 cases saffron, 11 boxes specie, 32 cases cochineal, 154 packages paper, 75 cases slate pencil, 150 kegs nails, 63 cases provisions, 655 cases window glass, 1,246 boxes brandy, 67 packages glassware, 10 cases cologne, 119 bottles quicksilver, 125 cases gin, 18 cases medicine, 10 cases geneva, 40 cases claret, 91 cases hock, 307 cases sherry, 8 cases cordial, 27 cases whiskey, 140 cases champagne, 85 cases port, 51 cases madeira, 27 cases cyder and 925 packages merchandise, and some packages for transhipment for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Edward Percy........	Sumpton	Liverpool, Jan 26.
	Morro Castle	Jewett	New York, Feb 26.
9	Cathay	Dundas	Southampton, May 13.
	Arabia	Brabazan	Rangoon, Apr 20.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	H. Haarfager (s)	Hellberg	Dunkirk.
	Euphrates (s)	Nailer	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Malacca, to Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Bargany, Dunn, to Liverpool.
Ship East, Marshall, to Moulmein.
Barque Trevanion, Dugle, to Hull.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
4	China (s)	Gardner	Hong-Kong, May 18.
	Balkameh	Richardson	London, Feb 18.
	Mirzapore	Watson	Liverpool, Jan 13
5	Sir J. Lawrence (s)	Baldwin	Chandbally, June 5.
	Sumatra	Seale	Liverpool, Jany 14.
	Tiber	White	Liverpool, Feb 6.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.		
4	Oriental (s)	....	....
	City of Poonah (s)	....	....
	Empire of Peace	....	....
	Hardwan	....	....
	Marie Louise	....	....
5	Lallah Rookh	....	....

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

April.
12 Devonhurst, ss, McNabb, from London
26 Kwang Tung, B M, S, Powell, from Muccalla
26 Vulture, H M G, boat, Brooks, from Muccalla
May. 7 Daphne, H M. ss, Foot, from Zanzibar
12 Row na, ship, Bolton, from Liverpool
12 Rifleman, H M S. Black, from Zanzibar
17 Undaunted, F S, Campbell, from Plymouth
16 Imbro, ss, Collins, from Colombo
21 Shearwater, H M S, Wharton, from Zanzibar
21 Glide, barque, ——— from Boston
21 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, from Bombay
21 Talisman, F G boat, M St Hilaire, from Rochefort.
25 Teheran, ss, Johnson, from Suez
17 Asia, ss, Profumo, from Colombo
27 Indus, ss, Anderson, from Suez
27 Angarius, ss, Kinnman, from London
27 Madura, ss, Ardeman, from Batavia
27 Dido, ss, Inchiostri, from Bombay
29 W H Atkinson, ss, Harland, from Colombo
21 City of Mecca, ss, Anderson, from Calcutta
29 Langshaw, ss, Bain, from Bombay
31 Chiswick, ss, Hay, from Rangoon
31 Quarta, ss, Hay, from Moulmein
31 Khiva, ss, Perrins, from Bombay
June 1 Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Genova
1 Leon, ss, Bolligni, from Liverpool

DEPARTURES

May.
20 Imbro, ss, Collins, to London
27 Daphne H. M., ss, Foot, to Muscat
27 Rifleman H. M. S., Black, to Muscat.
27 Undaunted, F. S., Campbell, to Zanzibar
27 Shearwater, H. M. S., Wharton, to Suez
27 Teviot, ss, Nisbet, to London
27 Talisman, F. G. boat, M St Hilaire, to Japan
27 Teheran, ss, Johnson, to Bombay
27 Asia, ss, Profumo, to Marseilles
27 Indus, ss, Anderson, to Calcutta
28 Madura, ss, Ardeman, to Amsterdam
29 Dido, ss, Inchiostri, to Trieste
29 W. H. Atkinson, ss, Harland, to Venice
29 Langshaw, ss, Bain, to Liverpool
29 City of Mecca, ss, Anderson, to London
31 Angarius, ss, Kinnman, to Cape
31 Chiswick, ss, Hay, to Portsaid F. O.
June 1 Quarta, ss, Hay, to Trieste
1 Khiva, ss, Perrins, to Bombay

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Devonhurst, ss, McNabb, from London
Kwang Tung, B M, ss, Powell, from Muccalla
Vulture, H M G. boat, Brooks, from Muccalla
Rowena, ship, Bolton, from Liverpool
Glide, Barque, ——— from Boston
Proteo, schooner, Fortello, from Genova
Leon, ss, Bolligni, from Liverpool

DAILY IMPORTS—JUNE 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trinacria s, 7 casks paint, Ebram Abdoolcurrim.

FROM LONDON.

Coromandel s, 75 cases brandy, 16 cases stout, 8 cases corks, and 37 cases beer, W Watson and Co; 200 packages paper, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 50 barrels coal pitch, Ebramjee Allibhoy; 51 cases beer, Kerner; 210 cases geneva, Jemsetjee Nowrojee; 8 bales paper, Mohmedbhoy Jamaloodin.
Ava s, 10 cases brandy, C Bonneville and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Trinacria s, 30 cases corn flour, Mackinlay Simpson and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s, 25 cases brandy, C Bonneville and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS—JUNE 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Dreadnought, 34 bales cotton, M Dossa; 48 bales cotton, G Javarchund; 600 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 75 bales cotton, S Nanjee; 55 bales cotton, P Narrondass; 150 bales cotton, M Vizbhoocandass; 277½ cwts linseed, H Magnee and Co.; 1 bale cotton, P Tarsey.
Cumeria, 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Ashgrove, 50 bales cotton, Knoop and Co. 400 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.
Gatineau, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.; 70 cwts coir yarn, G Enderjee.
Blenheim s, 31 bales wool, D Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, B Canjee; 47 bales cotton, S Motilal.
Atalanta s, 50 bales wool, and 60 bales cotton G Vuria; 36 bales cotton, G C Bushby and Co; 195 bales cotton, G Peerbhoy; 24 bales cotton, A Dewjeebhoy and Co.; 29 bales cotton, H Moosdass; 50 bales cotton, D Dossa; 30 bales wool, J Dewjee.
Guy Mannering s, 230 cwts coir yarn, N Khuttow; 91 bales cotton, N Soorchund; 56 bales cotton, D Bhoozraz and Co; 129 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 87 bales cotton, J Pursotum; 250 bales cotton, John Campbell and Co; 250 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co; 100 cwts myrabollams, N Shapoorjee.
Coromandel s, 315 bales cotton, V Luckmon; 51 bales cotton, R Jehangeer; 54 bales cotton, J Cursetjee; 225 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 119 bales cotton, R Vurjewandass; 56 bales cotton, J Pursotum, 100 bales cotton, T Vulubdass; 140 bales cotton, M Ramjee; 60 bales cotton, N Nowrungroy; 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 120 bales cotton, V Jaitadass.
Caradoc s, 800 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobart and Co; 43 bales cotton, S Kessowjee; 150 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 160 bales cotton, J Muckunjee; 76 bales cotton, B Ambaidass; 20 bales skins, M Allana; 100 bales cotton, The L A and A Co.
Minnie Carvill, 52 bales cotton, C Ludha.

FOR MARSEILLES.

West Stanley s, 1,606 cwts teel seed, Finlay Scott and Co; 12 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
China s, 2 cases shawls, W Nicol and Co.
Teheran s, 14 bales skins, Ewart Latham and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Teheran s, 200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Teheran s, 100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sunda s, 33 chests opium, Tata and Co.; 15 chests opium, M Vizbhoocandass.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

LIEUT COL. S. J. THORP, Staff Corps, second in command, 1st Grenadier N. I., is allowed furlough to Europe for six months on urgent private affairs from the date of departure.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 7.

Madden, Captain, Bombay General List, on Med Cert, from Indore.

JUNE 8.

Wellesley, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on leave, from Matheran.
Windham, Captain, Bengal R H A, on Med Cert, from Bengal.

JUNE 9.

Jervoise, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on leave, from England.
Anderson, Lieut, Bengal 63rd Regt, on sick leave, from England.
Lyons, Barrack Master, Bombay Barrack Dept, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Barr, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from England.
Adams, Surg, Madras Ind Med Dept, to join, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 8.

Wellesley, Major, Madras 2nd Cavalry, on duty, to Kamptee.

JUNE 9.

Anderson, Lieut, Bengal 63rd Regt, to join, to Poona.
Davis, Surg, Bengal Army Med Dept, on leave, to England.
Jervoise, Captain, Bombay 3rd Hussars, on duty to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 5.)

Surgn E Mulvany to officiate as Civil Medl Officer of Bahraich in Oudh.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

Mr F R Mallet, Asst, 2nd grade, on the Geological Survey of India, is allowed three months' privilege leave from 1st July next or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt J Waterhouse, Asst Surveyor Genl and Asst Supdt, 1st grade, Topographical Survey, to officiate as Depy Supdt, 3rd grade, during the absence on leave of Capt R V Riddell, R. E., or until further orders, with effect from the 26th March last.

Consequent on the vacancy caused by the death of Dr F Stoliczka, Asst, 1st grade, on the Geological Survey of India, and with reference to the Resolution of the Govt of India, in this Dept, No 265, dated the 21st April last, sanctioning a redistribution of the appointments in the graded list of the Geological Survey Dept. the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Dept:—

Mr W King, Junior, from the 2nd to the 1st grade.

Messrs T W H Hughes and W Wilson, from the 3rd to the 2nd grade.

Dr W Waagen to be Palæontologist to the Geological Survey in the room of Dr Stoliczka, deceased.

These arrangements will take effect from the 21st April last.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 35 of Act IX of 1874 (The European Vagrancy Act, 1874) the Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Maj P W Powlett, Offg Political Agent, Ulwur, to exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed by the Act on Mags, Justices of the Peace exercising the powers of a Mag of the 1st class, and Police Officers.

With reference to Notification No 73 734 P. dated 25th Feb 1875, the services of Mr J Jardine are replaced at the disposal of the Bombay Govt from the afternoon of the 18th May 1875.

H E the Viceroy and Govr Genl in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Aga Syud Abdool Hussein Ispahany as Vice-Consul for Persia at Moulmein, and of Aga Ahmed Ispahany as Vice-Consul for Persia at Rangoon.

Mr J C Edward, Political Asst of the 2nd class, and Offg 1st Asst to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st July 1875.

Capt A Conolly, Adjt of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as 2nd in Command from 24th April 1875, vice Maj Gunning, Offg as Commandant.

Capt A R T McRae, Offg Wing Subn of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjt from date of assuming charge, vice Capt Conolly.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr W H Dobbie having been replaced by the Govt of Bengal at the disposal of the Govt of India in this Dept, Mr Dobbie is appointed to officiate as an Asst to the Comptroller General.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs:—

Capt Arthur Edward Dennison, of the late 21st Regt of N I, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Dept P W, for six months under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

4th Punjab Cavalry—Lt C G Mansel, 2nd Wing Subn, 2nd Punjab Infy, on probation, to officiate as 2nd Squad Subn during the period Lt R H Forrest may officiate as 3rd Squad Officer, or until further orders.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Hyderabad Contingent.—Lt N Powlett, Subn, No 3, Horse Light Field Battery, and Offg Comdt, No 2 Horse Light Field Battery, to be Subn, vice Lt J J F Cumming, deceased.

No 3 Horse Light Field Battery.—Lt G S Mainguy, Offg Subn, to be Subn vice Lt N Powlett.

HIGH COURT—10TH JUNE.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
For settlement of minutes or order.

122-75—Prescott and Winter—Cassumbnoy Hurji v Rustomjee Sorabjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

LONG CAUSES.

200-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Vunarseebai widow and others v Nutbibai widow and others—In person—Part heard.

261-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Henry Gamble v Muncherjee Dorabjee—Lynch and Tobin.

295-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld v Jeejeebhoy Jehanghir Pochajee—M M Munshi.

332-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—David Jolley and others v The Secretary of State &c—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

476-73—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Bae Mancha v Motilall Cullianduss and others—J C Cama and Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Mapla Chawakara Killote C A v Ashabae widow and others—Chalk and Turner.

421-74—Jefferson and Payne—Laljee Ludha v Canjee Heerjee and another—Remington Hore and Langley.

425-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bae Panchee v Veerjee Jairam—Shamrao Pandoorung.

427-74—Fletcher and Smith—Mancooverbai widow v Moorarjee Soonderjee—M M Munshi.

431-74—Jefferson and Payne—Madhowjee Vishram vs Morarji Kurrondass—Fletcher and Smith.

434-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhoy Wishwanath and others vs Goorjee Rugoonathjee—R and others.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)
Extraordinary Jurisdiction from Ahmedabad Court.
(For Judgement.)

1616, 1659, 2713, and 2614 of 1873—Rimington Hore and Langley—Chellabhoy Jaisingbhoy, Rajibhai Huthesing, Jaithabhai Huthebhai, Duneshwar Mahashunker, vs The Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Prescott and Winter.

LONG CAUSES.

325-74—Crawford and B—Foolvhoo widow Gomtibai widow—Shapurjee and T.—Partheard.

239-73—Lynch and Tobin—Frederick Thoms Jones v The G I P Railway Company—Hearn, Cleveland and Langley.

700-71—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Jumnadass Balkissondas v Shaik Abdoola Salem B—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

339-74—Mr Fletcher—Ashabebee widow and others v Ballabai widow and another—No appearance.

316-74—Lynch and Tobin—Madhowjee Munjee v Tricumjee Weljee and others—Jefferson and Payne and Macfarlane and Skipsey.

151-74—Mr Fletcher for pauper—Rajcooverbai v Buldoo Poorunmull—M H Khan.

306-74—Prescott and Winter—Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia v The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner.

272-74—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Ahmed bin Hajee Mahomed &c v Tricumjee Veljee and Company—Shamrao Pandoorung.

227-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner—Thacker Purshotum Kala and others v Sha Soorujmull Heerachund—Jefferson and Payne.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

LONG CAUSES.

252-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sewedutroy Ramchunder and others v Hurdeodass Bajoorum and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Part heard

336-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sidney Laman Blanchard v William Nasson Lees and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

643-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Sittaram Hurridass G v Sha Jumnadass Vishnodass—No appearance.

353-74—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Cowasr Henry Leore J and othe v Dorabjee Pallonje—A Framjee.

120-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Lockeenaboo v Keckabhoy Abdool Aly—Fletcher and Smith.

(Before the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

639-71—Fletcher and Smith—Rahimbhoy v Soneebai widow and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

822-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Sonabai widow v Ahmedbhai Hubibhai and others—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

592-73—Janardhan and Ghandibhoy—Girdhar Roopjee v Henry Gamble and another—M H Khan.

403-73—Mr. Fletcher—Jussoo v Khoda Dewat and others—In Person.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Eshwantrao Gopalrao v Tribhowan Laldass and others—Shamrao Pandoorung.

465-69—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—Aga Hajee Aboo Saheb B v Munsookbhoy Bauzoobhoy—Lynch and Tobin.

184-72—Prescot and Winter Rustomjee Shapoorjee S v Maneckjee Hormusjee M and another—Chalk and Turner.

157-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Tribhowandass Hurrivullubdass v Leone Jahier—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 5th June 1875.

Open 428¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,685	0	0
Merchandise	1,08,650	0	0
Telegraph	526	0	0
Total Rs.......	1,51,861	0	0

Corresponding week in June 1874.

Open 428¼ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	49,026	0	0
Merchandise	96,171	0	0
Earth Trains	1,461	0	0
Telegraph	546	0	0
Total Rs......	1,47,204	0	0
Increase Rs......	4,657	0	0

NOW READY.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price, Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.
REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
Report of the European Commissioners.
Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(*Friend of India.*)

"THE TRIAL OF MULHARRAO."—This compilation, issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, is neatly bound, well printed, and forms a convenient history of the deposition of the Gaekwar. There is an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May, 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full report of the proceedings of the Commission of 1875 and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts that rendered Mulharrao unfit to rule.

(*Oriental Figaro.*)

"THE Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," is the title of a pamphlet recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* press, which gives, in a compendious form, a complete record of all the proceedings with reference to the poisoning case. In the introduction is given a well-compiled sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas down to the deposition of Mulhar Rao, and a narrative of the events which led to the appointment of the last commission of enquiry. No pains seem to have been spared to make this pamphlet both interesting to the general reader, and valuable as a work of reference to all concerned in the political relations of the Paramount Power with the native states. Although the recommendations of General Meade's commission of 1873 have been made the ground of the action taken by H. M.'s Government in deposing Mulhar Rao, the material portions of the report of that commission are presented to the public for the first time in this pamphlet. The short-hand report of the proceedings before the late commission is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere, and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel appear to have been carefully revised. Containing too, all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the events which have resulted in the recent *coup d'etat* at Baroda, this work ought to command a large sale.

(*Indian Statesman, Calcutta.*)

THE installation of the Gaekwar's successor having been successfully accomplished, it is to be hoped that a long era of peace and prosperity may ultimately reconcile the people of Baroda to the deplorable loss they have recently sustained. If they stand in need of present consolation, however, we think we cannot do better than recommend to them the purchase and perusal of a compilation, entitled "The Trial and Deposition of Mulhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda," which has recently issued from the *Bombay Gazette* Press. In this work, which is neatly bound and well printed, they will find the golden words of the great Ballantine recorded in a more convenient form than that of a newspaper supplement; and they will further have the advantage of perusing an excellent summary of events in Baroda since the State came under the dominion of the illustrious Gaekwar dynasty, up to the 22nd May 1875, when Sir Richard Meade read the Proclamation bestowing the succession on the Khandeish line. To the full Report of the Proceedings of the Commission of 1875, and the Government Resolution thereon, is prefixed the Report of the Commission of 1873, which prominently notices many of the acts which established Mulhar Rao's claim to the love and gratitude of his faithful subjects.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

GLOVER—May 12th, at Mountgrange, Edinburgh, the wife of T. C. Glover, C. E., Railway Contractor, India, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MORTIMER—May 30th, the wife of Captain F. J. Mortimer, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

PHILIPS—June 6th, at Seroor, the wife of Captain Philips, Poona Horse, of a son.

ROGERS—June 7th, at Poona, the wife of the Hon. A. Rogers, C. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JARDINE—June 5th, at 19, Cornwallis Square, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev Dr. Jardine, Principal of the General Assembly's College, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMERON—OATTS—June 2nd, at Nohatta, Jessore, by the Rev J. Macalister Thomson, of St. Andrew's Church, Calcutta, Lewis Cameron, M. D., Civil Surgeon of Burisaul, to Annie Mina, eldest daughter of H Oatts, Esq.

DEATHS.

OMAN—At Borroy Factory, Ramnaghur Concern, Magoorah, after a lingering illness, Mrs. S. E. Oman.

SKINNER—June 3rd, at Ranee Garden, Gowhatty, from jungle fever, David George Skinner, aged 25.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1875.

THE English Press has been astounded by the discovery, made only three weeks ago on the arrival of the Bombay mail of the 26th of April, that the Government of India had formally declared its conviction of Mulharrao's guilt. The *Times*, with an affectation of simplicity which cannot impose upon any one, asks why Lord Northbrook did not act on this conviction and depose Mulharrao as a murderer, instead of committing the inconsistency of stating in the Proclamation that the Government of India would not assume the Maharaja's guilt, but would take away his kingdom from him on the general ground of his unfitness to rule. It is impossible to believe that this amazement of the leading journal at what it is pleased to term the inconsistency of the Government of India can be genuine. The *Times* had the Proclamation before it, and could easily, therefore, have accounted for what it characterizes as the strange omission of the India Office to publish in England the substance of the Baroda Commissioners' Reports and the Government Resolution. For the Proclamation was issued expressly in the name of "Her Majesty's Government," of whom the Viceroy of India is simply the agent; and the *Times* must have been well aware that the weak and indefensible decision to exclude Mulharrao and his family from the throne on a charge which did not involve the offence of disloyalty to the British Government was the work, not even of the Secretary of State for India alone, but of the whole English Cabinet. Our London correspondent, we see, has been misled by the *Times* and other papers into supposing there was no difference of opinion between the Indian and the Home authorities; but that difference is clearly marked and proclaimed in the official papers, and the *Times* cannot have been ignorant of the fact that the Home Government had taken the disposal of Mulharrao's fate entirely into its own hands, without regard for the opinion expressed by the Government of India. But the leading journal must at the same time have been conscious that the responsibility of the blunder made by Mr. Disraeli's Ministry in this business rested almost entirely on the *Times* newspaper, which had disgraced itself by becoming the instrument of Mulharrao's agents and leading the clamour for the restoration of the "persecuted Prince." In face of the vehement outcry raised by the English Press, the popularity-hunting English Ministry did not dare to do what was right, and so it made a sacrifice of Lord Northbrook. And now the *Times*, which the Ministry had hoped to propitiate, is frightened at the consequences of its own foolish conduct, and tries to gain time before making a formal recantation by pretending not to understand who were the real authors of a Proclamation which every one condemns.

THE elaborate judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Bayley in the case "Parvuttibaee (widow) v. Morarjee Goculdas, Kessowjee Toolseydass, and Cooverjee Lilladhur," and the appeal which has been allowed to be heard against it, give a fair opportunity to any one interested in the progress of justice in India to consider how much harm may be, can be, and undoubtedly is inflicted upon suitors by those delays in hearing suits, in delivering judgments upon them, and in finally deciding the appeals lodged against the judgments, which have now become one of the scandals of Bombay. Parvuttibaee, the sister of Goculdass Wittuldass, a native of Porebunder, sued to recover a sum of Rs. 18,000 as heir to her brother. Goculdass died intestate, and his widow Sakurbaee, a blind and childless woman, succeeded to his estate. When she died, Parvuttibaee set up as the heir to her brother's property. She was, however, met by a will said to have been executed by Sakurbaee, and rather than give up to her the sums of money, amounting to about Rs. 18,000, belonging to Goculdass, the defendants in Bombay chose to come into Court and dispute her claim. Here one of the schemes of villainy which are so often brought into our Courts of Justice was exposed, and it appeared that Sakurbaee had made no will, but that a man named Canjee, who apparently had made attempts to obtain Goculdass' property in Bombay during the latter's life-time—attempts in which he was assisted by the frequent fits of weakness of mind to which Goculdass was a victim—had forged a will in the name of Sakurbaee, after whose death he had gone the round of his friends and induced them to attest that a mark he pointed out to them on the will was the blind woman's signature. The ease with which Canjee seems to have got a number of people to attest a will who had never seen it signed by the alleged testator is not one of the least characteristic illustrations of the loose state of morals that exists in Kattywar. Mr. Justice Bayley was clearly of opinion that the will was a forgery, and ordered it at once to be impounded, giving at the same time a decision in favour of Parvuttibaee and administering a snubbing to the defendants, who, he said, being merely stakeholders had no business to defend the suit—all they had to do being to give up into some responsible person's hand the money which they clearly owed to Goculdass. But notwithstanding the Judge's conviction that a felonious attempt had been made to keep Parvuttibaee out of her rights, the usual process takes place—an appeal is granted, and the final judgment will be delivered at some remote date which we are afraid to mention. In the meantime, while the judgment is under dispute, Canjee enjoys among his friends the reputation that he may yet be proved to be a very respectable man, and probably by the time the final judgment is given people will forget whether his character was ever called in question. Parvuttibaee, the widow, if she is in difficulties, will be in many more before her case is settled; legal expenses and heart-burning will be going on; and some years hence the anxiety, the cost, and the general unsatisfactoriness of being concerned in the law-suit will probably have induced one more suitor for British justice to doubt whether it is not better to seek to compromise even with a criminal than to have all the trouble and risk which make up the long delay that takes place between the filing of a suit in our High Court and the final judgment upon it in the Appeal Court. We observe that Mr. Justice Bayley said, when the inevitable appeal was suggested by the defendants, that he would give no encouragement of any kind to an appeal or to a stay of execution. This is not the first indication we have had from his Lordship that he at all events is aware of the evils inflicted upon suitors when cases are transferred to the Appellate Court, for in a recent case he mentioned in Court that appeals from judgments of his had been pending in the Appellate Court for over two years, and that this fact was a source of great pain to him. So it ought to be to any Judge who endeavours to do his duty like an honest man.

The manner in which justice is administered in our High Courts, Original and Appellate, especially the latter, amounts almost to a crime. The Appellate Court was created to be a greater protection to righteous claimants for justice, for in a country where the sympathies of the people appear to be as much in favour of vice as virtue too many or too efficient instruments to circumvent the machinations of scoundrels and assist the weak who have right on their side cannot be secured. But the Appellate High Court of Bombay has turned out to be a gigantic evil a protection to rogues, who trade openly upon the advantages its scandalous delays afford them. Questions of family honour, questions of the last importance to the mercantile community, questions of public and private right are unfairly enough treated when they have to encounter the dangerous delays that take place on the Original Jurisdiction Side of the High Court before they can be heard, and again, on being heard, before the Judge can make up his mind to come to a decision; but when they are passed onwards to the Appeal Court it is then that, in the treatment they receive, the greatest insult is offered to righteousness and justice, for, while they are left waiting at the door until they can be admitted and dismissed, they have the bitter knowledge that roguery is triumphant, for all that roguery wanted to carry out its purposes was delay, which the Appellate Court supplies in great abundance. We think we do our Judges on the Original Side of the High Court no injustice when we say that the majority of their judgments are good and sound. Then, what frightful mischief must be done when the greater number of these just judgments are suspended for several years by the very machinery we have called into existence to improve our administration of justice! We verily believe that this Presidency would be better off, as regards the attempt to obtain justice from our High Courts, if the Appellate Court were abolished. This ought not to be the case; but what other conclusion can be come to when we find that honest men, who have good cases against persons trying to wrong them, get frightened at the length of the gloomy vista, ending in the Appellate Court, down which their case will have to proceed, and prefer making a compromise which does injustice to them to trying to get justice by the constitutional means! We daresay if the vista of justice ended at the Original Side of the High Court suitors would risk the attempt to traverse it, but when the Appellate Court lies beyond—and that fact means a two or three years' additional journey for the unfortunate suitor and his suit—it is no wonder that irregular paths to obtain some satisfaction, at all events, are preferred. The Appellate Court is thus at present nothing but a serious barrier to the progress of justice; its delays afford a premium to rogues whose purposes are the better served the more remote that final judgments are removed; and these delays moreover are bringing British justice into disrepute among the natives of this Presidency, who either use the Court or avoid it as they happen to think its delays will or will not suit their purposes. Under the circumstances we think that the Bombay Government ought either to insist upon the Appellate Court being a substantial assistance to the administration of justice, as it was intended to be, or to abolish it altogether and thus save the country a vast amount of expense and trouble. If solicitors in Bombay chose to speak out instead of being afraid of being marked down by Judges whom they do not think it convenient to offend, they could easily tell tales that would show that it is actually possible in this Presidency to have a suit filed two years before it is heard, judgment given upon it more than a year afterwards, the appeal upon the judgment heard in another three years, and the judgment upon the appeal reserved for two years more! Yet this is the sort of justice for the administration of which the public have to pay handsome salaries to Judges and all the subordinate establishment of a Bombay Court of Justice.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 21st MAY.

INDIAN topics have occupied the attention of the newspapers and the reading public to a most unwonted extent since the beginning of the present week. The mail brought us, in addition to the text of the Proclamation in which the Viceroy deposed the Gaekwar of Baroda and the reports of the Commissioners, that Resolution of the Indian Government of which, by some strange and unaccountable omission, we had not had the slightest intimation by telegraph. This reopened the whole discussion of the course adopted by Lord Northbrook and his advisers in relation to Mulhar Rao and the Commission; and that discussion has been vigorously pursued. Simultaneously with the appearance of these documents, Mr. Robert Charles Caldwell, formerly editor of two papers—one English and the other Vernacular—at Madras, wrote an alarming letter to the *Times*, which has elicited from several journals the most serious articles upon the prevailing tone of the native Indian Press. On Wednesday Mr. Grant Duff addressed his constituents at Elgin, upon his return from the East, and took occasion to deliver a personal judgment on the Gaekwar question. On Wednesday night Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, read a paper on "The Agricultural Statistics of India" before the Society of Arts, under the presidency of Mr. Andrew Cassels, of the Indian Council. Add to this the debate on the system of preparation, competition, and appointment for the Indian Civil Service, which was opened by Mr. Lowe in his speech at the London University last week and has been continued in the papers ever since; and it will be confessed that the public at home have for once had the concerns of the Indian Empire brought very largely and vividly before their mind's-eye.

The "Resolution" of the Viceroy's Government, which came upon us now for the first time, and completely as a surprise, is generally accepted as adding to the complication of the whole question of policy in the Baroda affair. Its assertion that "all the offences imputed to the Gaekwar previously to the inquiry had been sustained upon the inquiry" has been pronounced in all quarters to be irreconcileable with the declarations contained in the Proclamation which condemned him. I will quote the comment of the *Times* upon this discrepancy, merely premising that though the *Times* has been very erratic on this subject it also affords a specimen of the mildest criticism which the publication of the two documents has evoked:—"It is to be regretted that while the substantial justice of the Viceroy's treatment of Mulhar Rao must now be acknowledged, the Proclamation and the Resolution of the Indian Government will afford in their form much and grave matter for criticism. The real justification for the Viceroy's conduct being his conviction of Mulhar Rao's guilt, as appears from the Resolution of the Government, it was surely imprudent to incur the imputation of a breach of faith by reverting to the old charges of misgovernment, misconduct, and incapacity. It is impossible to say that this course was taken in order that the feelings of the Native Commissioners might not be wounded, for the Resolution points out clearly that the business of the Commissioners was merely inquiry, and also discusses and rejects the opinions of the Native Commissioners. Why was the real ground of the Deposition kept carefully out of the Proclamation and hidden away in the Resolution?" After pointing out the two chief errors of judgment—first, the premature arrest and practical deposition of Mulhar Rao before trial; and, second, the concealment of the real character of the Commission under judicial forms—and repeating that the danger ought to have been foreseen, the *Times* consoles itself with this reflection:—"It is satisfactory to feel that, although the policy of the Indian Government cannot be praised as sagacious or far-sighted, and although, unfortunately, it must have injured our authority for the time among our Indian subjects, it has involved no real injustice. This, we may hope, will soon become apparent to the native mind." In conclusion, it asks for the reasons why the Gaekwar's descendants were included in the deposition, without investigation of the claims of Luxmeebaee's son. This last proposal does not say much for the information of the *Times* upon the subject of primogeniture, or of the events precedent to the birth of Luxmeebaee's son. The truth is that in this matter the *Times* has failed to reflect public opinion. Everybody is agreed that Lord Northbrook did well to depose this Prince at all risks, either to the peace of Baroda or of his own popularity. The only criticism which is now offered is that, instead of deposing the Gaekwar for the reasons which he has alleged, he ought to have acted upon the finding of the three English Commissioners. Some of the newspapers represent that there has been a difference of opinion between Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury in this subject. I have the most reliable assurances that there is no truth in those statements. The fact is that Lord Northbrook has had this matter pretty much in his own hands, and his proposals have been cordially endorsed by the Secretary for India. There have, however, been some differences of opinion in the India Council, under circumstances which I have already explained.

Your readers may like to know the impressions which Mr. Grant Duff brought back with him from the East. He is a man likely to have some influence in the Indian policy of future Liberal Governments at home; and he will at least aspire to a position in which that influence may be made to bear directly. In reference to Indian affairs, he said to the people of Elgin:—"By pursuing a Liberal policy, we shall, as it seems to me, be necessary to the good of India for an indefinite period. There is only one question which it is worth while to ask and to answer *now* respecting the Baroda case. Was Her Majesty's Government right or was it wrong in deposing the Gaekwar? Now, putting aside matter irrelevant to our present purpose, the state of the case was as follows:—The Gaekwar was, by the admission of all, one of the worst rulers in the Indian Peninsula. He was so bad a ruler that, if it had not been for our enforcement of peace and order everywhere throughout India, his own subjects would long ago have made short work with him. At length the iniquities of the Gaekwar became so great that we did interfere, and we told him that if he did not within a short period mend his ways and become—I do not say a good ruler, but a tolerable or endurable ruler according to the low standard by which native rulers must always be tried, we should have to take measures for his deposition. While this period of grace was running, the Gaekwar was accused of attempting to poison the British Minister at his Court. An investigation was held, and three of the ablest and most trusted Europeans in the country, including the greatest of Indian Judges, as we should call him in Scotland, the Lord President, as they call him there, Chief Justice of Bengal, unanimously and unequivocally gave it as their opinion that the Gaekwar had really tried to poison the British Minister. That being so, Her Majesty's Government decided to depose him, and to my mind they did perfectly right. All questions as to whether the natives who sat on the Commission of Investigation did or did not think him guilty seem to me, however important in their bearing on the collateral issue, wholly beside the mark with reference to this issue, and I think that Her Majesty's Government would have disgraced themselves before Europe and Asia if they had sent back to rule a large number of subjects of the Queen, a man who, being by the confession of all an infamously bad ruler, had been pronounced by three of the ablest and wisest heads in all India to be a poisoner into the bargain. Even if he were not guilty, it is clear that the evidence which convinced these three great authorities would be quite certain to convince an enormous number of other people throughout India, and it is distinctly not desirable that a man should be kept on the throne as one of the dependent Princes of the British Empire who, being by the confession of all an infamously bad ruler, is, whether guilty or not guilty, believed by an enormous number of people throughout India to be the would-be poisoner of a British Minister."

The tone of Mr. R. C. Caldwell's letter, calling attention to the Native Press, was of the strongest. He said that while he was in India two years ago he found many of the native journals "frequently crammed with treason against our Government;" when they dropped politics for a day, it was "to turn from sedition only to treat their readers to coarse ribaldry." They had since grown worse, and now, "with, of course, honourable exceptions," they "seem to be overstepping all bounds of reason and turning their free liberty into foul licence; and yet the Government of India appears to be taking no steps to put a stop to the virulent plague." They have made the Baroda affair the excuse for "launching forth on an excited Mahratta public a number of pernicious articles, in which our very right to govern India is boldly and openly scouted;" and lest he may be supposed to state his case too strongly he quotes from the *Indu Prakash*, in which the British claim to be the Paramount Power in India, with the Native States for feudatories, is described as a fallacy; and its relation to those States compared to "the leadership of Sparta and Athens, or of the Romans among the Latins in olden times, or, at the present day, of the King of Prussia in the German Diet, or of the Emperor of Austria in his relations to Hungary, Bohemia, &c., or of the Sultan of Turkey with reference to Servia, Moldavia, Wallachia." Finally, Mr. Caldwell says his letters from India describe a large portion of upwards of 40 millions of Mahrattas as in a "state of suppressed ferment;" and asserts that one tenth of the Bengalee publications received at the India Office Library will be found to be "distinctly seditious in tone." The disloyalty of intention in the quotation from the *Indu Prakash* is not to be mistaken, nor the curious display it affords of muddled political ignorance in the editorial mind of that paper. A writer may be so ill-informed upon European politics as to believe in the continued existence of a German Diet which was dissolved nine years ago, and to ignore the fact that the King of Prussia has been German Emperor these four years, the Imperial dignity being vested in the Prussian Crown "for ever"—he may write dreadful trash about the leadership of "the Romans amongst the Latins"—and yet he may exercise a very pernicious influence over people as ignorant as himself. It was natural, therefore, that the subject-matter of Mr. Caldwell's letter should attract more attention than the erudition of the *Indu Prakash* deserved. Unfortunately, we had not to rely upon either source of information: abundant proofs of the disaffection of the Native Press have too long been flowing in upon us from India. Amongst the papers which have now seriously discussed the subject are the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*. The first of these speaks of the publication of these seditious arguments "in hundreds of native journals," and says the minds of Anglo-Indians are consequently "irritated, anxious for the future, and unable to understand why the Indian Government does not at once interfere and peremptorily forbid all discussion of the nature and extent of its authority, especially with reference to the claims of Native States;" but its conclusion is that we "must look boldly at our position as strangers and conquerors in India," and "acknowledge that expressions of dissatisfaction are evils which should not surprise us, but should be patiently borne with, until we have had time to reconcile the people to our rule." As might be supposed, the *Pall Mall* does not easily bring itself to this submissive view. "The conduct of the native newspapers in India and the kind of writing which is to be met with almost daily in them," says that journal, "has for some time past afforded matter for grave consideration to those who are best acquainted with India and its people; and the question is already being asked in many quarters whether the Indian Government is wise in permitting the wholesale dissemination of sedition among the Queen's Indian subjects without any effort to check it." But it urges that the Baroda affair makes this a most unfavourable occasion for interference that might at another time be both wise and necessary.

The controversy about the best method of preparing young men for the Indian Civil Service is already too voluminous to be condensed here. The claims and systems of London, Oxford, and Cambridge respectively have been maintained by such champions as Mr. Lowe, Professor Monier Williams, and Mr. Henry Latham. But Mr. Lowe's charge against the Government of having broken faith with the public in relation to competitive examination, and the fear expressed that an insidious return of nomination is about to destroy all the possible value and use of that system, remain practically unchallenged. You will remember that I called your attention to the changes to be expected in this direction six weeks ago.

The gist of Mr. Markham's lecture was an insistance upon the importance to the welfare of the people of India of full and accurate agricultural returns, and a comparison of the present returns with those of other countries, especially those of the United States, where, he said, there was a near approach to what the Indian returns ought to be. In the subsequent discussion, the establishment of Schools of Agriculture, both for India and England, was suggested as a practical measure.

The arrangements are still being made for the Prince of Wales's visit to India. So far as they have at present been made the following is all that can be said in regard to them. His Royal Highness will sail in the Serapis, whereon he will most likely embark at Brindisi, being joined by the Indian fleet outside Aden. There is however some talk of his sailing by way of the Cape, and it is not definitely decided that this course will not be taken. It is expected that the Prince will arrive at Bombay in the second week in November, and that he will stay in India until April. Nothing can yet be said respecting his movements after he arrives at Bombay. Several routes have been proposed, but I have the best authority for saying that up to to-day nothing definite has been determined upon. According to present arrangements the Prince will be accompanied by the following:—Sir Bartle Frere, Dr. Fayrer, General Probyn, Colonel Arthur Ellis, Lord C. Beresford, M.P., the Duke of Sutherland, Lord Suffield, and Lord Carington. The great question of presents has, I believe, practically been decided in favour of continuing the old system.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 21st May, 1875.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieutenant Archibald William Merry, from the 14th Hussars, to be Lieutenant, vice the Honourable C. G. Lascelles, transferred to the 9th Lancers. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

10th Hussars—Captain William Chaine retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

16th Lancers—Sub-Lieutenant Frederick Gordon Blair, from the 14th Hussars, to be Sub-Lieutenant, in succession to Lieutenant P. R. Bairnsfather, a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Grenadier Guards—Lieutenant and Captain Cosmo Brice Pearse retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Quartermaster-Serjeant Edward Humphreys to be Quartermaster, vice John Hookey, retired on half-pay. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

2nd Foot—Captain and Brevet Colonel George Pomeroy Colley, C.B., to be Major, vice C. Gibbs, retired on half-pay. Dated 12th May, 1875.

Lieutenant Henry Melvin Matthews to be Captain, vice Brevet Colonel G. P. Colley, C.B. Dated 12th May, 1875.

Lieutenant Richard Hockin Hitchins retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

5th Foot—Captain Robert Burn Singer, from the 28th Foot, to be Captain, vice B. V. Layard, who exchanges. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

6th Foot—Lieutenant Arthur Morton to be Captain, vice Brevet Major D. G. Protheroe, retired. Dated 12th May, 1875.

7th Foot—Lieutenant Henry Burton Winter to be Captain, vice G. A. Sweny, made Supernumerary on being appointed Adjutant 26th Kent Rifle Volunteer Corps. Dated 17th April, 1875.

8th Foot—Major John Vere William Henry Webb, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice W. F. A. Colman, retired on full-pay. Dated 12th May, 1875.

Captain and Brevet Major Forster Longfield to be Major, vice J. V. W. H. Webb. Dated 12th May, 1875.

Lieutenant Francis Moore, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major F. Longfield. Dated 12th May, 1875.

11th Foot—Lieutenant George Frederick Gayon retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

13th Foot—Lieutenant Edward Charles Harris retires from the Service recieving the value of his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Lieutenant Pierce Edward Hughes to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieutenant J. F. Bellies, promoted. Dated 16th April, 1875.

15th Foot—Sub-Lieutenant Edward Hanstock to be Lieutenant, dated 23rd May, 1874, but his Commission as Lieutenant in the Army to bear date 21st January, 1874.

24th Foot—Captain Alfred Godwin Godwin-Austen, from the 89th Foot, to be Captain vice J. E. Collins, who exchanges. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

28th Foot—Captain Brownlow Villiers Layard, from the 5th Foot, to be Captain, vice R. B. Singer, who exchanges. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

33rd Foot—Captain Henry Ferdinand Oakes, from the 49th Foot, to be Captain, vice Richard Spurgeon Green, who exchanges. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

41st Foot—Paymaster and Honorary Captain William Stewart Thorburn, from the 82nd Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Honorary Captain E. H. O'Dowd, transferred to the 14th Hussars. Dated 18th May, 1875.

43rd Foot—Lieutenant William Hastings Sim reverts to his Regiment, being no longer a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

49th Foot—Captain Richard Spurgeon Green, from the 33rd Foot, to be Captain, vice H. F. Oakes, who exchanges. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Lieutenant Edward Thompson Dickson to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant T. S. St. Clair Smith, promoted. Dated 1st May, 1875.

60th Foot—Lieutenant Benjamin Frend to be Captain, vice H. L. B. Langford-Brooke, retired. Dated 12th May, 1875.

63rd Foot—Captain Charles Henry Kinahan to be Major, vice P. Hunter, retired. Dated 28th April 1875.

Lieutenant Robert William Basto to be Captain, vice C. H. Kinahan. Dated 28th April, 1875.

76th Foot—Lieutenant Benjamin Simner to be Captain, vice George Douglas Cookson, whose promotion, dated 1st April, 1875, is cancelled, he having died on the 31st March, 1875. Dated 1st April, 1875.

84th Foot—Captain George Edward Montagu retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

89th Foot—Captain Josiah Erskine Collins, from the 24th Foot, to be Captain, vice A. G. Godwin-Austen, who exchanges. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

91st Foot—Captain Charles German A'ison retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

100th Foot—Lieutenant Edward French Owens to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant H. J. Grasett, who resigned that appointment previous to his retirement. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

102nd Foot—Captain and Brevet Major Law A. M. Græme to be Major, vice E. Dunbar, retired on a pension. Dated 28th April, 1875.

Major Law A. M. Græme retires on a pension. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Lieutenant Frederick Grey Faber to be Captain, vice Brevet Major L. A. M. Græme, promoted. Dated 28th April, 1875.

103rd Foot—Major Conway Williams Smith retires upon a pension. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

104th Foot—Lieutenant Charles Henry Short to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant A. E. W. Goldsmid, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 28th April, 1875.

105th Foot—Major George Canning Therry retires upon a pension. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Lieutenant William Edward Hilliard to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant W. D. Graham, who has resigned that appointment. Dated 14th November, 1875.

107th Foot—Lieutenant George Richard Moore retires from the Service. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Rifle Brigade—The second Christian name of Quartermaster Richer is Stanley.

Unattached List—The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Sub-Lieutenants:—

Bartle Grant. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Arthur William Frank Jackson. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Joseph Scott Gowrie Maners. Dated 22nd May 1875.

William Henry Hippesley. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Edward Levien Maisey. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Archibald William Cutlar Fergusson. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Alexander Towers Clark. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Medical Department—Surgeon-Major Henry Fowle Smith, M.D., retires upon temporary half-pay. Dated 24th April, 1875.

BREVET.

Major Conway William Smith, 103rd Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon retiring on a pension. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Major George Canning Therry, 105th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel upon retiring on a pension. Dated 22nd May, 1875.

Paymaster and Honorary Captain Robert Bent Farwell, 44th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Major. Dated 21st February, 1875.

MEMORANDUM.

Quartermaster and Honorary Captain Jeremiah Moloney, half-pay, late Depot Battalion, is permitted to commute his retired allowance. Dated 28th April, 1875.

SHOULD THE KENNEDY SEA FACE BE DECLARED "PRIVATE PROPERTY?"

A NATIVE paper surprised us last week by publishing a circumstantial account of certain proceedings which had been taken regarding Back Bay by the officials in the Public Works Department. The paper we allude to stated a case which was calculated to excite a good deal of sympathy on behalf of the views of the writer, and a good deal of indignation against Colonel Kennedy and his advisers. It showed how the reclaimed property on the Back Bay has recently been laid out as a recreation ground for horsemen and pedestrians; how appropriate it was that that property should be a place of public resort, seeing that it had practically been created at the expense of the citizens of Bombay; and how scandalously the Public Works officials had behaved in fixing the following notice on several parts of the reclamation, or, as it is now somewhat absurdly called, the Kennedy Sea Face, as if Colonel Kennedy had several faces, and this was one of them:—

This ride and foot path are private property, and the gates are liable to be closed at any time.
F. W. STEVENS, C. E.,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Presidency.
1st May, 1875.

The native paper said that under the Back Bay Reclamations had been buried the hard-won fortunes of many a native, rich and poor, who are now rueing the day on which they were tempted to dabble in Back Bay shares. *Native Opinion* then went on to give the following explanation about the way in which the Kennedy Sea Face had come into the possession of Government:—

> As a compensation for conceding the right of reclaiming the Back Bay it was stipulated by the Company in their charter to make over the first line of reclamations to Government. Even before the first line was completed, the Company gave up the vain attempt of reclaiming the Back Bay, and the reclaimed ground came into the possession of Government. Thus what has impoverished and ruined hundreds of people in Bombay—no doubt through their own foolishness—has not only enriched Government, but has saved them the expenditure of lacs of Rupees. For had not the Back Bay Reclamation Company been formed, and the Bay partially reclaimed, the Government itself would have been obliged to undertake the Reclamations—on a smaller scale perhaps—to provide ground to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company up to their Colaba terminus.

Our Anglo-Vernacular contemporary then condemns the notice quoted by us above, and asks Mr. Stevens to say on whose authority he has issued it, and also for whose private use the Kennedy Sea Face is being beautified and laid out at the expense of the public. These are very reasonable requests, considering that the community which lost so much money in the Back Bay Company must naturally think they have at least a moral right to enjoy, without let or hindrance, the beautiful semicircle of ground which, but for them, would probably have still been a waste of sand. But there are one or two considerations in the matter which to a great extent justify the notification which bears Mr. Stevens' name. In the first place, we think, it is the case that the Government *bought* from the Back Bay Company the land which it had succeeded in reclaiming before it failed, and that the price paid was several lakhs of rupees. In the next place, the ground has since been improved, and the Kennedy Sea Face constructed, not out of public money, strictly speaking, but out of the Esplanade Fee Fund which has already given the public the Queen's Road, one of the finest thoroughfares in India. Government has, therefore, a right in the ground it purchased, just as it has in the estates belonging to it on the harbour side of the island. Though the Elphinstone Estate was bought with public money by Government, we presume the native community would not be very angry if they saw notices placed over that estate saying that the land was the property of Government and might be closed at any time that Government, for its own purposes, thought it necessary to do so. The Back Bay Reclamations acquired by Government are in the same position as the Elphinstone Estate, and we believe that the sole reason why the objectionable notice on the Kennedy Sea Face has been posted up is to preserve the Government in its rights; for, according to legal opinion, if such a notification were not made as a matter of form, the public would in course of time achieve a right of way which might seriously hamper the movements of Government in relation to the land. It is possible that the land may be built on, and that it would be for the good of the public if it were. For instance, supposing that a line of villas were built along the arc of the bay, a public service of considerable importance would be done; for not only would the picturesque appearance of the bay be greatly improved but a class of houses at present greatly wanted, moderately rented, and near the Fort, while possessing a good sea breeze and a healthy situation, would be thrown into the market. If the public acquired the right of way over the Reclamations, of course such a scheme would be impossible, and the notice (which, however, would have been more judiciously expressed had it alluded to Government property instead of to private property) will, therefore, serve the purpose of preserving the rights of Government intact. We believe that it has been proposed to erect barracks for the native troops, or lines for the police, along the Reclamations; but this we trust will never be done, for the existence of such places to the windward of the city would leave it worse off than it was when there were no Reclamations. We should have no objections on a sanitary score to the line of villas we have just alluded to, for while they would not be crowded too near each other, they would be inhabited by a class of people likely to know the value of cleanliness. A consideration in favour of the suggestion to make Back Bay villas is that they would always bring in a considerable revenue which might be expended for useful public purposes, just as the existence of the Esplanade Fee Fund has already been the means of doing a deal of good both for the beauty and comfort of Bombay. At the same time, if ever these villas were erected, we should like to see a large garden on the seashore set apart for our native friends, where they might enjoy the fresh air when they chose to go there. In the meantime the notification has nothing more than a formal significance, and there is no great reason for the public to feel alarmed.

THE AIR PILLOW, in Journeying by Rail or Dak, saves a great deal of jolting to the Body and for Voyagers by sea can be additionally used as a Life Preserver, these with Eider Down, Cotton and Coir Pillows can always be obtained at WATSON and COMPANY'S Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BURMA DACOITS.

CALCUTTA, 9TH JUNE.

Nga Poung, the most notorious leader of the dacoits, was captured near Rangoon on Saturday. Another dacoit who was concerned in the murder of Colonel Hamilton surrendered, wounded. It is reported that three more connected with the outrage on Mr. Davidson have been captured.

SIR D. FORSYTH'S MISSION.

CALCUTTA, 9TH JUNE.

RANGOON, *8th June.*—The steamer with the Burmah Mission arrived at Menhala on the 3rd. The Envoy was received by a suitable deputation of Burmese officials. The Mission was expected to arrive at Mandalay on the 10th.

LONDON, 8TH JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ll. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull Fair Dhollera 5 3/16.

In the Manchester Market there has been a limited business.

7 lbs. Shirtings	7s. 1½d.
8¼ lbs. Do.	8s. 9d.
40's Mule Twist	1s. 0¼d.
3 per cent. Consols for account	92⅝
5 do. French Rente, 1872	103¼
Bar Silver	55⅜

Arrivals—Caledonia, Navarino, Historian and Wellesley.

Departure for Bombay via Suez Canal—Parana.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 9TH JUNE.

Mail Steamer Mongolia, from Calcutta, arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 9th June, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind W.. Ther. 83. Fall of rain 70 cents.

CARWAR, 9th June, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. 1 to 2, Ther. 85, Bar. 29·90. Fall of rain 74 cents.

MANGALORE, 9th June, 4-41 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind S. W., Ther max. 83, min. 73, W. B. 79, Bar. 29-74. Fall of rain 1 inch 12 cents.

TUTICORIN, 9th June, 5 P.M—Weather fair, wind moderate E., Ther. 92, Bar. 29-75.

VINGORLA, 9th June, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind S. W. light, Ther. 90. Fall of rain 43 cents.

THE ex-Gaekwar had a narrow escape last week, a cobra having been discovered in his bathroom in Doveton House, Madras.

THE announcement taken from the Simla journal, of the retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel H. Le P. Trench, is said to be premature.

A FIFTH shock of earthquake, the severest of all this season, was felt at Darjeeling at nine o'clock on the morning of the 1st of June.

IT is rumoured that the story, entitled 'The Dilemma,' just begun in *Blackwood's Magazine*, is from the pen of the author of 'The Battle of Dorking.'

THE 18th Hussars have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed from Bangalore to Bombay to embark for England early in November.

IT is said that in Mr. Tennyson's forthcoming drama will be found a simile derived from the Transit of Venus. This is supposed by some English critics to be very remarkable.

THE following is the result of the opium sale held at the Government Sale-room, No. 2, Bank shall Street, yesterday:—

	Chests.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	Proceeds.
Behar ...	2,150	1,250	1,245	1,246 4 5	26,79,509 0 0
Benares...	1,600	1,215	1,200	1,206 8 9	19,30,475 0 0

MR. R. DUDLEY BAXTER, a member of the well known firm of Solicitors and Parliamentary agents, died on May 20th at his residence at Hampstead. Mr. Baxter, who was forty-eight years of age, will be remembered for his writings on statistical subjects.

DR. FAYRER, who is coming to India with the Prince of Wales, has in the press a work on "The Royal Tiger of India," which will be published by Messrs. Churchill. The Doctor has been granted the rank of Surgeon-General whilst holding the appointment of President of the Indian Medical Board.

THE Maharajah of Cooch Behar, accompanied by his brother and his tutor, Mr. St. John Kneller, arrived at Simla, on the 5th instant, to spend a couple of months. His Highness is about fifteen years of age and wears English dress. He is intelligent, and is apparently being well brought up.

THE War Department has selected Sheerness as the sanitarium for the troops of the Royal Artillery on returning from India, and the first batch of invalids arrived there on the 15th May. The reason for the preference of Sheerness over Woolwich is stated to be the superior hygienic advantages possessed by the former.

PRIVATE letters from England say that the visit of the Prince of Wales to India is likely to cause quite a rush of tourists to this country next cold weather. Already two or three parties of young noblemen and gentlemen have been made up, and the irrepressible Mr Cook is talking about bringing out a large party of excursionists.

THE *Times* announces the death, while on a shooting expedition in Abyssinia, of the young Earl of Ranfurly, Lieutenant and Captain in the Grenadier Guards, aged only 26 years. His Lordship died of pleurisy on the 10th May, at Siakim, in Abyssinia, where he had gone on a shooting expedition with Sir William Gordon Cumming and Captain Vivian.

COUNT ARNIM's second trial has been fixed for the 15th of June. The hearing will (a Berlin telegram says) probably not occupy more than a day or two at the utmost. The court has determined to exclude all sensational matter. Judge Steinhausen will preside. Herr von Luck will be the public prosecutor. Count Arnim's counsel are Herr Munkel and Herr Dockhorn.

OXFORD has set to discussing what arrangements she can make to give instruction in Oriental languages to candidates for the Indian Civil Service; so we (*Athenæum*) may mention that Sanscrit has been for some time taught in two English schools—the City of London School and the Manchester Grammar School. Indeed, a pupil of the former school gained an Exhibition for Sanscrit last autumn at Trinity College, Cambridge.

UNDER the authority of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the staff salaries of the Chief Inspectors of Musketry (Assistant Adjutants General) in the three Presidencies will be increased—

In Bengal, from Rs. 600 to Rs. 800 per month.

In Madras and Bombay, from Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per month.

This increase will take effect from 1st April 1875.

IT was stated some days ago that native engine-drivers are being gradually introduced on the railways of Northern India, and that they are displacing the European workmen in a manner which must inflict great loss and considerable hardship upon a class of men who have been exceedingly useful in utilizing the Indian railway service, and giving it the character for safety which it has hitherto possessed. It seems that natives are not only being trained, but have actually superseded European engine-drivers on the Benares, Mooghyr, and other branches of the East Indian Railway. Statements, too, are made that accidents have occurred.

THE establishment of a Co-operative Society in Lahore, in connection with the India Co-operative Society in London, has been accomplished after some month's discussion. At the end of last year preliminaries were arranged at Murree, and a sufficient number of shares were subscribed for to make the foundation of a Society practicable. Meetings have since then been held at Lahore to draw up rules and arrange other matters connected with the Society, more shares have been purchased, and now at length full particulars of the *Lahore Branch, India Co-operative Society*, its rules and regulations, are printed and in circulation.

MESSRS. Cockerell and Hem Chandar Kar were delegated by Government to report upon the Stevens murder case. Some time has since elapsed, and now the matter seems to have rested. The report furnished by these gentlemen was, the *Englishman* understands, submitted to Government some time ago. But why has their report not been published? The Landholders' and Commercial Association very properly took up the matter, and we would now call upon them in the interests of the young man so falsely implicated, and of planters in general, to ask the authorities to furnish them with a copy of the result of the inquiries made by the officials in question, in order that it may be published for general information.

WE are glad to learn from the Lahore paper that Mr. Russell, the Manager of the Central Asian Trading Company, has safely reached Leh on his return journey from Yarkand, and we shall be glad to learn that his venture has been as successful as his pluck and enterprise deserve. We await with considerable interest accounts of Mr. Russell's speculation, and trust to be able to give our readers the benefit of any information which we may receive touching this most interesting attempt to open up a trade on a large scale between Turkistan and British India. In the meanwhile, we congratulate Mr. Russell on having got over the worst part of his perilous and difficult journey, and hope that he may be able to give a good account of the venture his company has made.

THE department of revenue, agriculture, and commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 3rd June 1875, that although there has been more or less rain in most parts of India, the monsoon does not appear to have regularly set in, unless it be at the southern extremity of the Peninsula. The fall has been moderate in Madras, and showers have passed over Sind, Gujerat, and the Deccan Districts of Bombay, the Central Provinces, and Central India. In Bengal the rain has been general, with storms. Heavy falls are reported from Assam and the North Central Districts of Bengal. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, showers and storms have been frequent. Valuable rain has fallen in Rajputana and in several districts of the Punjab. Agricultural prospects are generally favourable.

AMONG the passengers lost in the lamentable wreck of the Schiller (says a correspondent of the *Scotsman*) was Dr. Susan Dimock, of Boston, United States, perhaps the most distinguished of what may be termed the second generation of American women doctors. She was born about 1848 in Maryland, and in 1866 entered the New England Hospital for Women and Children at Boston, and was for two years a fellow-student with Miss Jex Blake, under Dr. Lucy Sewell. Finding it impossible to secure a university education in America (for the University of Michigan had not then been opened to women), Miss Dimock went to Europe and studied for three years at Zurich, where she graduated with distinction in 1871. She then returned to Boston and received the appointment of resident physician to the hospital for women, which she has ever since filled with great credit.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Pall Mall Gazette* from Berlin, May 21, states that notwithstanding the denial which has been given to the statement, the intelligence was quite correct, and is confirmed, that Prince Bismarck caused the attention of foreign Governments to be called to the danger to the maintenance of peace arising from the adoption of the French Cadres Bill, by means of a circular directed to the German Ministers abroad, which was to be communicated orally to the Courts to which they are accredited. The circular was so read to the Foreign Ministers at London and St. Petersburg, and was the direct cause of the offers of mediation which were made. On the other hand, the statement respecting a circular issued by the British Government to foreign Courts, is contradicted on good authority. The British Government, however, instructed its Ministers at the principal European Courts, and among others at Berlin, to exert their influence in the interest of peace.

PRIVATE letters received in London, May 21, from Cape Town represent the condition of affairs at the Diamond Fields in South Africa as most serious. The president magistrate having inflicted a heavy fine for illegal traffic in firearms, 400 men armed and organized themselves to resist and intimidate the officers. Governor Southey issued a proclamation warning them to disband, and declaring them to be in rebellion against her Majesty. This proving ineffectual, he sent a despatch asking for military assistance, and Sir Henry Barkly ordered up to the Diamond Fields two pieces of artillery, 300 men of the 24th Regiment, and 100 cavalry. Delay occurred in obtaining transport, £7 10s. per man being demanded for transporting them 600 miles in eighteen days. Meanwhile, although the revolters did not disband, they became less menacing, and a considerable force of men enrolled themselves on the spot in support of Government. Sir Henry therefore deferred the departure of the military. Further news was awaited with anxiety. The Cape newspapers comment severely on the vacillation and paltry economy which they say have been displayed. They also criticise and condemn Mr. Froude's speech in London. Hopes are expressed that the Prince of Wales, when returning from India, will call at the Cape.

THE following extract is taken from the Berlin correspondence of the *Cologne Gazette*:—"Conversations of Prince Gortschakoff with several persons here are said to have shown that a *rapprochement* between Russia and England had taken place some time ago on important points. This is especially the case with regard to Central Asia, where a conflict of interests is no longer to be apprehended for any appreciable period of time. In the East and the affairs of Turkey the present state of things was guaranteed besides by the understanding among the three Empires which since the last events appears to be more strengthened than ever. It has often been erroneously concluded from the position which Russia took in Khiva, and which seemed to be irreconcilable with the first assurance of Count Schouvaloff at London that a lasting disagreement between the two Cabinets would be the consequence. The event has not confirmed this supposition. Russia has, it appears, succeeded in convincing England that her procedure in Khiva was unavoidable, owing to the force of circumstances, and contrary to her first intentions. Thus a *rapprochement* between the two empires, which can only be profitable to the strengthening of peace in general, was established for the future also in this respect. This dates from some time back, but was learned positively on the occasion of the presence of the Russian Chancellor at Berlin. In consequence of the Khiva affair Russia had, so to speak, to pay a moral debt to England, and it is quite in accordance with the personal qualities of the Emperor Alexander, as they have been shown on other occasions, that this debt has been discharged in the general understanding come to since then with respect to the questions relating to Central Asia."

THE late war rumours and the Emperor Alexander's visit to Berlin have been further discussed this week, (from 14th to 21st May,) in the Continental papers. The *North German Gazette*, in a recent article on the Emperor's visit, said:—"The alarming rumours as to war projects entertained in Berlin obtained no credence in St. Petersburg, and the Emperor Alexander did not come here under the supposition that there was a great conflagration to be extinguished. The conviction once expressed by the Emperor of Russia in his prophetic wisdom that the alliance of the three Emperors would guarantee the maintenance of peace, and that there would only be danger of the peace of the world being broken if France were bent upon breaking it, has been greatly strengthened within the last few days. Russia's confidence in Germany's moderation is not shared everywhere. But the dissemination of suspicion against Germany has scarcely ever met with such success as in the present instance. Public opinion vainly endeavours to discover why these falsehoods have found credence on this occasion, especially in England. In our age every secret is brought to light. It may now easily be guessed why the leading members of society have given way to this suspicion. It manifested itself in a well-accredited manner. Persons whose positions gave them a great claim to be trusted were considered to guarantee the statements set afloat; and it was moreover overlooked that highly placed personages had evidently some connection with the Ultramontanes. It is therefore so much the more pleasant to remember that our Russian friends have not doubted Germany's policy for one moment." The *Independance Belge* says that the following is the text of the telegram sent by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian agents abroad on the Emperor Alexander's visit to Berlin:—"The Emperor quitted Berlin convinced of the conciliatory intentions which reign there and which ensure the maintenance of peace."

"IT is" say the *Army Navy Gazette*, "with the greatest satisfaction that we learn that his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has finally decided that the non-pivot system of drill is to be adopted in the Cavalry Service. This decision has been arrived at not without care, consideration, and crucial experiment; but now that his Royal Highness has carefully weighed all that can be said both for and against the new system, and has finally given his decision in the matter, we may be sure that the non-pivot drill will be energetically carried out. The movements of the Cavalry will again be renowned, we trust, for their old vigour, fire, and dash, and a new element of rapidity will be infused into its manoeuvres. The non-pivot system was tried at Aldershot last summer, and it was clearly then and there ascertained that the general principles of the system were excellent; and these were all but unanimously approved of by the regiments in which it was tried. This drill we cannot, of course, pretend to maintain is absolutely and thoroughly perfect. It is still crude, and is, of course, susceptible of improvement in small matters of detail, which can be ascertained only by experiment. Plenty of opportunity and of time will be afforded during the present drill season at Aldershot for these experiments. The great point is gained, that the general principle of rapid manoeuvres has been definitely accepted. On account of this acceptance the Cavalry may be heartily congratulated, and all thanks are due to his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. The Duke of Cambridge has the great advantage possessed by so few officers in any service, of thoroughly understanding the Military details of both the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry, and has thus been able to enter thoroughly into this subject, and has carefully considered it. We may rest completely assured that the result arrived at will be of the utmost benefit to the arm of the Service, the efficiency of which depends so much on mobility and rapidity."

A FEW fresh particulars of interest are reported in the *Pall Mall Gazette* in connection with the approaching visit of the Prince of Wales to India. "He will at first travel, so it is understood, via Brindisi, to Aden, just as any other English gentleman might, quickly and quietly. At Aden will begin the display which will accompany the progress through the East of the Heir Apparent of the Empress of India, for he will there be met by the Flying Squadron and nearly all the vessels of the Royal Navy now cruising in Indian and Arabian waters. A few of the latter vessels cannot be well spared just now from the Persian Gulf, and especially from Rangoon, because of the impending danger of Burmese complications. But it is understood that the Prince, in any case, will arrive at Bombay under the flag of the admiral commanding the fleet in the East Indies. The major portion of the vessels escorting the Prince will, it is understood, after he has landed at Bombay, round the Indian Peninsula, and be present at such ports on the Coromandel Coast and Ceylon—from Calcutta to Galle—which his Royal Highness may visit. If this plan be carried out, the importance of the Royal visit will doubtless be visibly enhanced in the eyes of the Hindoos of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, and the Singhalese of Colombo and Galle. The natives of the East are always naturally impressed by the maritime power of England in a peculiarly forcible manner. They themselves have armies, and at least the numerical proportion of our troops as compared with theirs does not strike them very much. But from Nepaul to Travancore not one Indian potentate possesses anything like even the shadow of a navy. Indeed, Hindoos have a genuine horror of the mysterious *Kala-Panni*—the "black water," as they call the sea. When, therefore, the Prince of Wales comes to them from a crowd of stately vessels, thundering out their salutes over the waves, and, circling the Peninsula and Ceylon, no doubt a deep impression will be made throughout India." The *Pall Mall* does not explain how the echoes of the guns of English men-of-war are to reach the ears of Indian potentates from Nepaul southwards, who do not possess navies for the simple reason that their dominions have no seaboard. The "stately vessels, thundering out their salutes over the waves," can only enter a few ports where the inhabitants have long been familiar with men-of-war. The *Pall Mall* must have engaged somebody from the *Daily Telegraph* to write this wonderful paragraph about the "deep impression" the naval salutes will make throughout India. Had the paragraph appeared in the *D. T.*, the *Pall Mall* would have been the first to ridicule it.

THE ALLEGED DELAYS OF JUSTICE IN THE HIGH COURTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have recently written strongly against the Judges of the High Court for their alleged delay in giving judgments. Will you permit me to ask you if the following are not facts? Has not the original jurisdiction side of the High Court business both in quantity and importance which considerably exceeds the original jurisdiction business of the High Courts of the other Presidencies all put together? Although the High Court of Calcutta has considerably more Appellate Side business than the Bombay High Court, has it not at the same time a far greater number of Judges to transact it? Does not the Original Side business of the Calcutta High Court require the full time, at the utmost, of only one Judge and somewhat less than half the time of a second Judge, whereas the Original Side business in Bombay has for many years been more than four Judges could dispose of, and for a long time there were only three Judges available for that duty? Since the restoration of the fourth Judge, prematurely and unwisely reduced in 1870, has not the arrear of work been much reduced, and contested suits can now be heard within a more reasonable time than formerly? Has not the Insolvency business in Bombay far exceeded the Insolvency business in all of the other Courts in India put together? And is not the time of one of the Judges sitting at the Original Side been thus largely impinged upon? In making odious comparisons between the Bombay High Court and other High Courts in India, these questions might be fairly and advantageously considered.

BYLES ON BILLS.

[There may be some ground for the excuses suggested by our correspondent; but nothing that he says touches the principal grievance of suitors, that certain Judges cannot make up their minds to give judgment speedily after hearing a case.—ED. *B. G.*]

ANOTHER MODEST PROPOSITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—John Smith, Peter McCluskey, Patrick Murphy, Philip de Souza, Ramchunder Dirzee, and a few other friends have written a leading article, following it by two letters to the editor, in the *Chowpatty Tribune*, calling upon me to act as tailor to the Volunteer Corps which is about to be created, with Major Prendergast Walsh at its head. The leader spoke of me in the highest terms of flattery; the letters said the leader displayed unusual wisdom: and after these manifestations of the public voice, which I always confound with the *vox Dei*, I leave my arduous professional duties for a moment to tell you that so far as my humble abilities are concerned, they shall be devotedly, fearlessly, magnificently sacrificed at the shrine of public duty in this particular cause. I am aware that to be privileged to make the uniform described by Major Walsh would be a noble occupation. The sewing of the trousers with jack-boots, the Royal arms to be fitted over the left breast—each is an occupation that should be a landmark in the history of Indian tailoring. Although I have so little time at my command—Mr. Snob, a commercial assistant, having written to me nine times for his waistcoat which I have already repaired several times, so that there now is scarcely a place upon it where a button will hold—I shall nevertheless endeavour to deliver my ideas upon the subject of the appointment which, I may say with confidence, has been thrust upon me. In the first place, we should try and get as much cloth as we can for nothing. I would therefore invite the Bengalee Baboos to come over here and lend us their superfluous clothing, and in the event of their not yielding quietly we should deliberately strip them. I may say it is my conviction that there is no use trying to get buttons off the natives of this Presidency, for they do not employ them. If we do not get enough clothing from the Baboos we must raise the remainder by public subscription. I myself will give 4 annas with pleasure. We now come to the item of expense. Needles, thread, beeswax, and a goose or two (though probably these last might be had for nothing among the inmates of the House of Correction, or some such public place) would have to be secured. If they were accompanied to my workshop by a company of Peasoup Chivalry of the East, the effect would be grand. After the reception of the tailoring implements, I would place my men round a board and proceed to give to one portion the manly volunteer breasts to cut out, to another their legs, and so on into a number of minor details. I would not have a coarse stitch employed. I would simply have a light and elegant plainstitch with plenty of good beeswax to make it shine and go smoothly. When each pair of trousers was fitted with jack-boots I would iron them with a goose carefully. I would then send for the volunteers and fit each man into a uniform. In my mind's eye I see the fine looking fellows before me—*my* chivalry—proud, martial, loyal, and with not a button in the wrong place. The picture would be most effective. I would walk my chivalry about for a short time in order to make them easy in their jackboots. After this I would generously permit them to rest. Operations would be resumed next morning, however, at daybreak. After this I would call upon my tailors to rise from their board, and toast the volunteers, and every nine tailors would rise *like one man*, and make the welkin ring with joyous exhalations worthy of a warm Hibernian heart. Then as we gazed fondly at each pair of trousers with jack-boots, we'd wash them down in genuine lemonade; then we'd put squibs in the boots and trousers and have, not a general illumination, but simply a choice display of some of the fireworks for which the people of India are famous. I have now given you a rough sketch of what I would do if I were made Tailor-in-Chief to the Volunteer Force. I am a soldier as well as a tailor. I am a Major in the Goanese Staff Corps. I would therefore remind you that while I am favoured with the public patronage, my heroic heart will always endeavour to merit a continuance of their support. Farewell.

PEDRO BLUNDERBUSS GULSH.
Outfitter, Kalbadavie Road.

P. S.—I have a friend, a hatter, who has also some friends in the *Chowpatty Tribune*, which in a series of articles has recently proved the political advantages that would arise if he were appointed a hatter to Major Walsh's corps—that is, in the event of the corps having *cocked* hats added to their uniform, for my friend being a Goanese Colonel is very proud, and will make nothing beneath a cocked hat. If the corps have cocked hats he effect must be grand.

P. B. G.

BOMBAY.

A VAGRANT.—George Spilling was yesterday committed to the Government Workhouse, by Mr. Nana Morojee, as a vagrant.

BAPTY V. MACFARLANE.—This case was heard before Mr. O'Leary, First Judge of the Court of Small Causes, and was after a lengthened hearing, extending over two hours, adjourned to the 30th instant with the consent of the parties.

THE LOTTERY-HOUSES CASE.—This matter was again called on before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, but was not gone into, and now stands adjourned to the 17th instant.

TORTURING.—Yesterday, at the instance of the police, a bullock driver employed with a street roller, was fined Rs. 5, by Mr. P. Ryan, for having tortured one of the animals which were under his care.—A *reckla* driver was fined Rs. 7 for the same offence.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A Hindoo named Wassoodew Ballajee Cannett, was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, on a charge preferred against him by Govind Ballajee, of having stolen gold and silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 397, and was committed to take his trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

THE FACTORY COMMISSION.—The members of this Commission met again yesterday and visited the Scott Prince of Wales, and Alfred cotton presses, with a view to ascertaining, from actual observation, their precise condition in respect to the points with which they have to deal.

ASSAULTS.—Deena Sullaman was yesterday sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. P. Ryan, for having assaulted a woman named Phoondee. The prisoner pleaded guilty.—Before the same Magistrate, two Mussulman shopkeepers were charged with assaulting Sudasoo Tawareo. They were, on conviction, fined in the mitigated penalty of Rs. 7 each.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION.—An old offender named Sumbajee Nursappa was yesterday charged before Mr P Ryan, with having had three pairs of shoes in his possession, without being able to give a satisfactory account of the manner in which he had obtained them. The prisoner having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MR. R. BRANSON, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Wadia, Pleader of the Ahmedabad Courts, have been retained by Mr. Premabhai Hemabhai, late member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, to conduct the suit, which he as the representative of the Shravuk community of Guzarat has filed against Soorsungjee, the Chief of Palitana, in the Political Agent's Court at Rajcote, for recovering certain privileges which that community had enjoyed on certain religious and festive occasions in the great temple on the Palitana Hill, and which have for some years been withdrawn by order of the Chief.

MAHABLESHWUR.—The Acting Revenue Commissioner, S. D., in a letter dated 17th May, 1875, submitted, for the information of Government, a letter of 20th April last, from the Acting Collector of Satara, together with the annual report of the hill station of Mahableshwur for the year 1874-75; upon which the Government have passed a resolution that the report is satisfactory, and that the exertions of the Superintendent in improving the station in various ways do him great credit. It is added that a statement of the temperature and rain-fall should, as suggested by the Acting Collector, in future accompany the annual report.

RESCUING A PRISONER.—Iboo Sullaman, a milk-seller, was yesterday brought up on remand, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, and charged with having assaulted a police sepoy while engaged in the execution of his duty. Dewa Gunoo, the complainant, said that two days previously he had arrested a Mussulman, on a charge of assaulting an Arab, and that while he was conveying his prisoner to the Mombadavie chowkey, the prisoner in the present case, came behind him and tripped him up. Both he and the other prisoner then ran away, but were subsequently arrested. Other evidence having been taken, and his Worship considering the charge proved, ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

STEALING.—Dewjee Mooljee was yesterday sent to jail for one month by Mr. P. Ryan, for having stolen a quantity of spelter, and other things, the property of Messrs. Cooper and Co.'s Landing Agency, he having pleaded guilty, when charged with the offence.—Hossain Shaik Mahomed was charged before the same Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Kerner, with having in his possession a small quantity of salt, some sugar, and a table knife, reasonably suspected to have been stolen. His Worship sentenced him to one month's hard labour.—Bhickoo Luximon was sentenced to receive seven stripes, for having stolen a pugree, the Magistrate directing that the punishment should be inflicted at the place where the theft had been committed.

SIR JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY and family arrived in Poona from Mahableshwur on Sunday night, and are now residing at the family mansion, "Fountain Hall," Civil Lines.—*Deccan Herald.*

MR. NEWNHAM, the Acting Judge of Poona, arrived yesterday, we hear, from Ahmedabad. The Revenue Commissioner's Office establishment arrived from Mahableshwur on Saturday last. All our civil authorities have now returned to Poona.—*Id.*

WE are sorry to learn from Ahmedabad that cholera has been attacking many Europeans there. One whole family was attacked, and one of the children died of the dreadful disease. The advent of the monsoon is earnestly longed for. In all the districts of Guzerat cholera has been prevailing to a greater or less extent. —*Id.*

SPINNING CO. AT BANGALORE.—We are glad to hear that the meeting for the formation of a spinning and weaving company which took place a few days ago at Mr. Agambra Savegee's house has been so far successful as to be able to issue a prospectus. The capital is to be Rs., 600,000, in 6,000 shares, at Rs. 100 a share. The Executive Committee consists of the President, Mr. Sabapathy Modelliar, Head Sheristadar, and ten members, among whom we note the names of Messrs. Govindu Chetty Rai Bahadoor, Arcot Narayanswamy Modelliar, Yegambra Savegee-Barr Buckshee Sied Izzak Sahib and others; Secretary, Mr. Syed Ameer Ali Sahib, and Treasurer, Mr. Doddi Venket Ramana Chetty. The rules regarding the payment of money are when a person applies to become a shareholder, the application should be accompanied with Rs. 20, when it is accepted twenty more which are to be paid and Rs. 35 within three months after the registration of the company by Government, and the remaining Rs. 25 within another three months. The plant, machinery, and premises are estimated to cost Rs. 419,996, and the establishment Rs. 10,000. The net profit will, it is surmised, be Rs. 24,300 or little over 25 per cent.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

MR. E. B. EASTWICK, Member for Falmouth in the last Parliament, who landed at Bombay more than a fortnight ago, still sojourns in that city, though he may for a few days, have sought the more genial climate of Matheran. It can scarcely be any breach of confidence to mention that Mr. Eastwick has undertaken to revise Murray's *Handbook of the Bombay Presidency*, written by himself well nigh thirty years ago. The later edition of 1859 is before us, but it contains several anachronisms which have long afforded food for mild jokes amongst modern Bombayites. These will all be removed, and the whole work will be re-adjusted so as to contain the "latest possible intelligence" up to the coming era of the Prince's visit. Even as it is, the work is one of the pleasantest of Murray's Series; and no reader who has the slightest taste for historical sketches and philological hints can ever have found conning its pages a task. It is true, the world gets more exacting in these matters. It insists as strong as ever in being served with the fullest amount of useful information, though it seems also to demand that this shall be profusely garnished with the quibs and cranks of literary humourists. But handbooks ought to be kept as much as possible within the old limits; and Mr. Eastwick may be trusted to exercise, where necessary—

> The last, the greatest art—the art to blot.

—*Pioneer.*

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the regular weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday last, there were present Colonel H. F. Hancock in the chair; Dr. Blaney, Dr. Hewlett, J. M. Maclean, Esq., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Esq., Raghunath Narayen Khote, Esq., Shantaram Narayen, Esq., and the Hon. Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik. The acting Municipal Commissioner, H. E. Jacomb, Esq., was also present.

The minutes of the meeting held on the 1st inst. were confirmed.

The following letter from Dr. Blaney was read:—

Bombay, 2nd June 1875.

To the Secretary to the Town Council.

SIR,—I have the honour to give notice, in accordance with the rules, that it is my intention at the next meeting of the Council, to be held on the 8th inst., to propose the following resolution:—That the Council proceed at once to consider the proposal submitted to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for India to grant a concession of the Bombay Water Works to a public company under certain conditions that have been set forth in the local press.—I have, &c.,

THOMAS BLANEY, Member of the Town Council.

Dr. Blaney spoke at some length in support of his proposal, after which it was formally proposed by him, and seconded by the Hon. Rao Saheb:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate to Government the fear of the Town Council that a proposal had been made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to grant a concession of the Bombay Water Works to a public company, and to request that, if Government have received any intimation of such a proposal, His Excellency in Council will graciously be pleased to place a copy of the papers at the disposal of the Town Council for their early consideration."

All the other members of the Council were of opinion that it was premature to express any opinion whatever about the merits of a scheme which was not before the Council, and after a little discussion, Dr. Blaney's proposal was altered and passed in the following amended form:—

"That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to communicate to Government that the Town Council have learned from the local press that a proposal has been made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State to grant a concession of the Bombay Water Works to a public company, and to suggest that, when Government are placed in possession of any papers connected with the application, His Excellency in Council will graciously be pleased to place a copy of the papers at the disposal of the Town Council for their consideration."

The following letter from the acting Municipal Commissioner regarding the Victoria Gardens was read:—

8th June, 1875.

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—With reference to the Town Council's enquiry "whether a suitable proposal could not be brought forward for disposing of the Victoria Gardens with the exception of a space round the Museum, and substituting a public garden on a site in the vicinity of the Esplanade," I venture to plead for the retention of the Gardens.

2. I much doubt if Government or the public would approve of the sale of a garden in its maturity, albeit perhaps not made the best of and not in the best situation, especially when landed property is depreciated, and when the proposed substitute would involve years of waiting, and large unproductive expenditure in, moreover, a somewhat exposed position.

3. I am respectfully of opinion that our first duty is to open small gardens in and near the native town, and we shall promote this object more by maintaining and improving the garden, in which the results of our past care are now manifesting themselves than by changing places.

4. Should I find that I require more than the budget grant to put the garden in proper order before the visit of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, I doubt not the Council will provide what is necessary. I trust that, by the end of the monsoon, the gardens will appear more attractive.—I have, &c.

H. E JACOMB,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

The letter was recorded.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of land required for the improvement of streets:—2-22 square yards, at 21 Camateepoora 13th Street, from Mrs. Luxmeebaee, wife of Wamon Bapoojee, at Rs. 5 per yard. 1-21 ditto, at 39 Camateepoora 11th Street, from Mr. Erapa Lingoo, at Rs. 5 per yard.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to an agreement between Suyajee Ramjee and the Municipality securing to the said Suyajee the right to cultivate portions of the municipal land at Coorla from the 15th May to the 30th November 1875.

This was all the business before the meeting.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

A MAHOMEDAN COLLEGE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

(*Indian Public Opinion.*)

SYED AHMED KHAN's efforts for the establishment of a College in the North-Western Provinces, that shall impart a sound Mahomedan as well as a thorough secular education, are at length bearing fruit. That distinguished and enlightened Mussulman has raised among his co-religionists and others a very large sum of money, which will be devoted to the above purpose. Aligarh is to be the local habitation of the institution, and its name is to be "The Mahomedan Anglo Oriental College." The school has been already opened, and Mr. Siddons, an Oxford man of excellent qualifications, has been appointed Head Master. The College will be divided into Upper and Lower Departments, the former having a course of study extending over four years, and the latter having an honour course of two years. Students will, save under exceptional circumstances, reside within the buildings. The tenets of the Sunnie and Suiah sects will be taught by accredited Moulvies, and public worship will be celebrated daily in the College Mosques. At the same time the institution will be open to students of other religions, and English Professors and Pandits will lecture on Sanskrit, Greek, Latin and English. The endowments are rich, and will doubtless attract disciples from every part of India. There are thirty fellowships of Rs. 50 per mensem; twenty scholarships of Rs. 10 per mensem; twenty scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem; fourteen scholarships of Rs. 20 per mensem; and six scholarships of Rs. 25 per mensem. A fellowship will be tenable for seven years, and a scholarship for one only; but a scholar who has done well will be re-elected. Fellows, on the other hand, except under peculiar circumstances, will not be re-elected. The lecturers will also be handsomely paid, and, in case of infirmity, either on account of age or accident, they will be adequately pensioned. The College will be administered by three Committees. Two will preside over the religious instruction of the Sunnie and Shiahs respectively, and a third will superintend secular studies. To the last of these three gentlemen have already been elected, and we congratulate Syed Ahmed Khan on his selection. Mr. Deighton, the Principal of the Agra College, will be President of the Committee, Dr. Smith, who was a Baden scholar at Oxford, and Mr. Elliot, who was second Wrangler in Hartogg's year, are members. Sir William Muir is to be the visitor of the College, and his name will certainly contribute to the influence of the staff in the North-West.

PICKINGS FROM "ORIENTAL FIGARO."

WE are occasionally reminded that I. D. N. is stil in existence by the complimentary references made to that journal by our contemporaries. Here are two choice extracts which we cull from the columns of our witty friend the *Bengal Times*:—

AN ERROR.—In reference to our notice of literary tats and their gram, which appeared in last issue, we were misled into attributing to the *Indian Daily News*, a passage or two which were quoted from the *Hindoo Patriot*. The feebleness and vulgarity of the language deceived us.

INCREASING CIRCULATION. Says the *deservedly pop*:—"Journalism shows strange vicissitudes in the east. Our little contemporary, the *Arakan News*, is again in trouble, and makes the following announcement:—"Our Editor having resigned, the editorial chair has again been placed in commission as on a former occasion" Our own circulation is increasing in one direction of all others—Dacca."

Oh! We didn't know that Akyab was to the *east* of Calcutta! The smallest mercies in the shape of geographical knowledge are, however, always very welcome. The *deservedly pop*, says its own circulation, is increasing and chiefly in Dacca. For the accuracy of this fact we are unable to vouch, but of one circumstance we are perfectly certain that the Dacca Lunatic Asylum is filling very rapidly, so, much so that the accommodation is not enough for the number of inmates. Philosophers may possibly set up a theory of cause and effect from this fact.

Next we gather from letters in the *Statesman* that "Jeames" has been making a series of personal attacks upon the private business affairs of that paper. A "subscriber" to the *Statesman* assures its Editor that he has "nothing to fear from the hysterical onslaughts of the old lady of British Indian Street," and the satirical Editor shows how little he regards the "old lady's" attacks by heading the reference to them "Unconsidered Trifles."

All this must be hard to bear, and we sincerely sympathise with our poor contemporary's lacerated feelings. What a rude shock, too, it must be to his nerves to be told, as he is by another correspondent of the *Statesman*, that his cherished "discoveries" are "mares' nests" and that his market "quotations" have long been "as laughable" for "inaccuracy" as are his ignorance of Grammar, History and Geography, and his murderous treatment of the Queen's English.

It is always foolish to quarrel with and old *Friend*. Such an enemy is ever bitter, and can let out all sorts of awkward secrets. Treat everybody, somebody has advised, as if one day he will become your enemy. The Viceroy seems to have forgotten this maxim, and is now called upon to suffer castigation from the hands of a *Friend*. All his secret weaknesses of character are being made manifest. In addition to being jealous, mean, selfish, and stupid, and extravagant about the famine, he has shown himself worthy of being snubbed by a young officer and of having his recommendations pooh-poohed and refused! No notice has been taken as yet of those personal attacks, but there can be but little doubt that the Viceroy, in however Christain a state of mind, must, like the old gentleman in *Middle-march* "have a strong brotherly opinion" about a certain writer.

THERE is a great deal being said just at present against the habit of "pegging." How can men help 'pegging' in this weather? We ourselves have done our best to show that this habit, when carried to excess, is pernicious. Our faith, however, in our opinion has been much shaken by coming across an anecdote about Bishop Wilson. He had the pluck—after the manner of Englishmen who sport their English-French so boldly—to preach in Paris once in French, and took for his text that one about drinking the "water of life." With much courteousness and emotion he urged again and again upon his dear hearers ever, to drink deeply of this "*Eau-de-Vie.*" Not till his sermon was over, did he understand why it was his pious exhortations were received with smiles. *Figaro* would not like to contradict a Bishop, and if he could only be sure that the *Eau-de Vie* sold here was pure cognac, he would endeavour to do as the Bishop requested if this weather is going to last.

"FIGARO" being a philanthropist takes much interest in the new "Vivisection Bill." As he is quite ready to acknowledge that inferior animals may be made to suffer in this way for the benefit of their superiors, he ventures to suggest that certain of our criminals be made to take the place, for these necessary scientific operations, of dogs, cats, frogs, &c. To vivisect a live man would surely tend more to benefit science than to vivisect these little animals. A man, for instance, who kicks his wife, might well be sentenced to have his big toe vivisected, and so on. We should then be able to kill two birds with one stone—punish criminals effectually, and at the same time increase our knowledge of anatomy.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE GAEKWAR.

(*Daily Telegraph*, May 17.)

WE publish this morning the full text of the Imperial Proclamation by virtue of which the Gaekwar of Baroda has been deposed; together with a summary of the Reports presented by the Commissioners appointed to hold the inquiry into the attempt upon Colonel Phayre's life, and also the Resolution of the Indian, Government on the whole case. These documents will form important pages in the history of British India and demand careful comment, although their tenour was already made known. The first to be considered is that which embodies the opinions of the six Commissioners upon the evidence laid before them. It will be seen that the rumour which seperated the President of the Commission from his English colleagues, and ranged him on the side of an exculpatory verdict, was, as we said from the moment of its publication, wholly false. Sir Richard Couch, General Meade, and Mr. Melvill signed a joint declaration condemning Mulharrao on every count of the indictment. After examining the testimony adduced at great length, and, as they say, "making every reasonable allowance on the score of the character of the witnesses," the three English members pronounced the Gaekwar guilty as well of the minor offence of suborning and corrupting the servants of the Resident as of the felonious and treasonable crime of doing this in order to procure the murder by poison of Colonel Phayre. The native magnates upon the Commission forwarded to the Government separate and very much briefer statements of the opinion. His Highness Scindiah, in an opinion confined to one sheet of paper, expressed the belief that the minor charge of corruption was proved, but gave Mulharrao the benefit of a doubt as to the attempt to poison. Sir Dinkur Rao submitted a finding almost identical in language and conclusions with that of his chieftain, and the Maharajah of Jeypore alone absolutely acquitted the arraigned Prince. With this result before him, the Viceroy in Council took up the case, and, after a close study of the evidence issued a Resolution which says, among other things, "The Commission was not a judicial tribunal, but was appointed for the purpose of informing the mind of the Government by inquiry and report. Even had the Commissioners been unanimous, the Government would have thought it their duty to examine the matter for themselves, to form and pronounce an opinion. As the Commissioners are at variance with one another, it is due to them and to all parties concerned in the matter that the Government should not only express their conclusions, but should also state the principal considerations which have led them to form those conclusions." Then follows an analysis of the case and of the Reports wherein perhaps too much regard is paid to the feeble reasoning of the native Commissioners, the document concluding with these momentous and uncompromising words: "It is, therefore, with great regret that the Government of India are compelled to express their decided opinion that all the offences imputed to the Gaekwar previously to the inquiry have been sustained upon the inquiry, and that he did instigate Rowjee and Nursoo to administer poison to Colonel Phayre." There ensued, as all know, upon this the Proclamation deposing Mulharrao, and careless observers may ask how the unhesitating sentence of "guilty" which the Resolution records can be reconciled with the well-remembered passage which announced that the deposition "was not based on the inquiry or report of the Commission, nor was the truth of the imputations against his Highness assumed." The answer is that, while the Government of India, reviewing the inquiry, has quite convinced itself of Mulharrao's guilt, the Imperial Government issued the proclamation which put an end to the ex-Gaekwar's career, so that there can arise no question of appeal. Judging the case *in situ* and with a close examination of the evidence, Lord Northbrook and his Council find this man a murderer, as well as a hopelessly bad ruler. Her Majesty's Government have acted so far upon this finding as to decide that the Government of India could hold no future State relations with such a Prince, and so far upon their own unacquaintance with the evidence, and upon the dissent of the native Commissioners, as to substitute deposition for penal visitations as regards Mulharrao. There is nothing inconsistent here, and yet to the mistakes already committed there is now added, unhappily, the spectacle of the Home Government differing, however so little, from that of India, and virtually attaching more weight to two Mahratta Princes and a Brahman than to three high officers of State and a Viceroy. At all events, after this juxtaposition of the Resolution and the Proclamation we must hear no more of undue severity towards Mulharrao.

As for that Royal assassin—for such we firmly believe him to have been in intention—his departure from Baroda was certainly hurried and unromantic enough. On Thursday the 22nd of April, Sir Richard Meade went to the bungalow wherein the Prince was confined and conveyed to him the fact of his deposition stating that he would have to start in two hours for a distant spot. Mulharrao exhibited abject distress, wept, and wildly implored delay until confirmation of the sentence should come from England. He was informed that the orders were explicit; and after some necessary preparations and message-making he was taken in a carriage to a level crossing of the railway at some distance from the Baroda Station and then put into a special train, which also carried Dr. Seward, thirteen servants of the ex-Gaekwar, and fifty soldiers of the 7th Fusiliers, under Colonel Herbert, the engine-driver receiving only at the last moment the name of the point to which he was to drive the train. A native regiment had been stationed in the open grounds near the city, and the telegraph-wires had been judiciously occupied for official use, so that no news should go abroad, and that what had to be done should be transacted without any interruption or excitement. These precautions were so far successful that nobody in or about Baroda, or along the line, knew that the train was wafting Mulharrao from his fair but misgoverned kingdom. Proper arrangements were made for the comfort of the Prince, he had his attendants in waiting, and Brahmans to cook for him and to bathe him at the stopping-places, till Dadur was reached, near Bombay, where he was transferred to the Great Indian Peninsular Line, and conveyed across the country by Poona, Sholapore, and Goondacul, to Madras. Arrived here, after his long and unwilling journey, Mulharrao is said to have thought himself at Calcutta, so little was he consulted in the proceedings; but the terms of the Proclamation allow him to choose a place of residence, subject to the approval of the Indian Government. Meantime, at Baroda, Sir Richard Meade, accompanied by Mr. Richey, had assembled the sirdars and officers of the Baroda native army, and communicated the news of the deposition of the Gaekwar, and of his departure. There was no sign of anything but acquiescence among the State troops, and the city remained quiet, until the slight disturbances arose of which we have heard by telegram, and which appear to have been very quickly and easily suppressed. The abundant guarantees given for the preservation of the independence of Baroda seem—as far as can be judged—to have consoled the subjects of Mulharrao very completely for his abrupt disappearance.

This memorable affair of State is now, therefore, terminated. Khunderrao's widow is to adopt an heir to the throne. Sir Madava Rao of Indore is to rule, under British supervision, in the infant's name; and no alteration is effected at Baroda, except that a titled felon has been exposed, and too mildly punished; for he will still lead an existence of lazy luxury at the expense of his former subjects. So far from the slightest injustice having been done to this abominably bad Prince, we trace every untoward feature in the business to the chivalrous desire of Lord Northbrook to give him all the "law" possible. Not only Lord Dalhousie, but Sir John Lawrence would have made very short work of Mulhar Rao after reading the Baroda Report, and then receiving that of Colonel Phayre and the Bombay chemists. We entertain no sort of doubt that the Viceroy is right, and that this man tried to kill the British Resident with arsenic. As little do we question that Scindiah and his Minister were politically unable—while Jeypore was both unable and unwilling—to pronounce a Maharatta Prince guilty, with the Deccan looking on. Having the credit of the Government of India at stake, we must say plain things; and we do say that no reasonable Hindoo will believe Mulhar Rao innocent, or regard the finding of the Commissioner-Princes, and of the Brahman Minister, as other than what they could not avoid coming to, whatever the weight of the evidence. What intelligent Hindoo will scarcely laugh at most—if they ever hear of it—is the conduct of the English journals which have treated the inquiry as if it were a Court of Queen's Bench case, ignorant of the History of Mulhar Rao, of local surroundings, the motives of the Princes, and everything distinctive in the case. We must regret that the experiment was ever tried of a mixed commission. But it never will be attempted again; that at least is gained; and, thanks to the honest courage of the Viceroy, who did not fear to proclaim the truth, because his method of arriving at it had mis carried, no great harm has been done. A manifestly guilty ruler has been got rid of from a kingdom which he was disgracing and ruining, and the Hindoos have seen that rather than perpetrate any injustice, our Viceroy will put his trust in Princes hampered with political necessities and unused to the simplest laws of evidence, and our Home Government will indulge in clemency at the expense of logic and harmonious administration—spectacles which, if not very impressive for their wisdom, are conclusive as to our good intentions. Having made jurors of Scindiah and Jeypore, it was necessary to give some effect to their dissent from the unanimous verdict of the English members of the pannel. This has been done by the difference between the Resolution and the Proclamation, and the one who profits in the matter is the Royal poisoner of Baroda.

(*Times*, May 17.)

THE full text of the Proclamation in which the Government of India announced the Deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda has now been made public in this country. It adds very little in substance to the telegraphic summary which was despatched to us when the document first appeared, three weeks ago, in the official *Gazette* at Simla. In the same publication were printed the opinions of the Commissioners—the three English members of the Court signing a joint declaration of their reasons for accepting the theory of Mulhar Rao's guilt, and the three Native members making separate statements of the grounds on which they supported an acquittal. It is remarkable that the India Office was either unable or unwilling to place the very important details of the Commissioners' finding before the English public at an earlier period, since a comparison of the reasons for acquitting and for convicting the Gaekwar, as given respectively by the English Commissioners and their Native colleagues, will go further to affirm the substantial justice of Lord Northbrook's decision than any defence of the Indian Government yet published, official or otherwise. Sir Richard Couch, Sir Richard Meade, and Mr. Melvill "examine the evidence at great length most minutely" in their joint declaration, and report that it was proved to their satisfaction that an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre had been made at the instigation of Mulhar Rao, and that the minor charges had also been fully established. The Maharajah Scindiah and Sir Dinkur Rao decline to affirm Mulhar Rao's guilt but do not assert his innocence, adducing reasons, some of which appear to be of a trivial character, for this suspension of judgment. The Maharajah of Jeypore, who enters into a more elaborate examination of the case, absolves the accused altogether, but he does not dispute the main fact that the poison was administered to Colonel Phayre, and he makes what seems the damaging admission that the Residency servants were corrupted by the Gaekwar. In presence of this division of opinion, the Government of India was not only called upon to act, but to give its reasons for acting. A Resolution of Government was accordingly published, together with the judgments of the Commissioners, in which the arguments urged by the Native members of the Commission as tending to the exoneration of Mulhar Rao are scrutinized, and set aside as insufficient and unsatisfactory. The conclusion announced by the Government is that all the offences "imputed to the Gaekwar previously to the inquiry have been sustained upon the inquiry." This being the conviction of Lord Northbrook and his advisers, it was hardly possible that they should adopt any other policy than that which has been embodied in the Proclamation of Deposition.

The Indian Government insists vigorously and rightly upon the fact that the Commission which had cognizance of the charges against the Gaekwar was not a judicial tribunal, but was simply appointed for the purpose of informing the mind of the Government by inquiry and report. The Government had reserved to itself the right of acting on its own responsibility, whatever might be the Report, even though that should be unanimous. Its independence of judgment is, of course, not lessened by the disagreement between the English and Native Commissioners. It is true that in the course of the investigation so much doubt was thrown upon a great part of the case for the prosecution as would have justified a jury in a criminal Court in giving the accused the benefit of that doubt. But if the question was to be settled by an English Statesman on his own responsibility, it could not be maintained that the Viceroy was wrong in deciding for Deposition. Had the opinions of the Commissioners been privately received in the shape of Reports by the Government of India, it is certain that the opinion of the three Englishmen would have had greater weight with any Viceroy than the weak and not very consistent representations of the two Maharajahs and Sir Dinkur Rao. The guilt of Mulhar Rao, everybody admits, was, if ascertained, a sufficient ground for depriving him of his authority, and the Government of India has been satisfied by an independent examination of the evidence, and by the opinions of the English Commissioners weighed against those of their Native colleagues, that the accused was guilty. If this conviction was overpowering, it is difficult to dissent from the final step taken by Lord Northbrook. He might, no doubt, have ignored the proceedings of the Commission altogether, regarding them as inconclusive, and have permitted Mulhar Rao to retain his Throne at least until the end of the term of probation which was settled last year. The Viceroy's assertion, in the Proclamation of Deposition, that the Government had not based their decision on the inquiry or Report of "the Commission," was, indeed, hardly consistent with the Resolution of Government, published on the same day, which expresses the decided opinion that "all the offences imputed to the Gaekwar previously to the inquiry had been sustained upon the inquiry." We are not, however, concerned to defend the consistency of the expressions used by the Government of India, but only the substantial justice and sound police of the act of Deposition.

It is to be regretted that while the substantial justice of the Viceroy's treatment of Mulhar Rao must now be acknowledged, the Proclamation and the Resolution of the Indian Government will afford in their form much and grave matter for criticism. The real justification of the Viceroy's conduct being his conviction of Mulhar Rao's guilt, as appears from the Resolution of Government, it was surely imprudent to incur the imputation of a breach of faith by reverting to the old charge of misgovernment, misconduct, and incapacity. It is impossible to say that this course was taken in order that the feelings of the Native Commissioners might not be wounded, for the Resolution points out clearly that the business of the Commissioners was merely inquiry, and also discusses and rejects the opinions of the Native Commissioners. Why was the real ground of the Deposition kept carefully out of the Proclamation and hidden away in the Resolution? It is true that the adoption of a direct course in this matter would not have got rid of the worst consequences of the former blunders of the Indian Government. The premature arrest of Mulhar Rao with his practical deposition—which was nothing more nor less than punishment before trial—was the first error in judgment. The second was in allowing the character of the Commission as a mere Board of Inquiry to be concealed under judicial forms, with the probability that the Native members of the Court—for so it was spoken of throughout—would regard themselves as Judges. The danger of a state of things in which, as it actually happened, the Government of India might be compelled to set aside the judgments of those whose help it had invited ought to have been seen long before the Baroda trial was allowed to become the talk of all India. But these are past errors, and it is satisfactory to feel that, although the policy of the Indian Government cannot be praised as sagacious or far-sighted, and although, unfortunately, it must have injured our authority for the time among our Indian subjects, it has involved no real injustice. This, we may hope, will soon become apparent to the Native mind. The maintenance of the Native Government in Baroda under a Statesman so able and experienced as Sir Madhava Rao, formerly Minister to the Maharajah of Travancore and lately to Holkar, is a guarantee that Mulhar Rao's fate is not ominous of evil to any other of our feudatories. We trust that an explanation will be given of the reasons why the Deposition of Mulhar Rao was extended to his descendants without even an investigation of the claims of Luxmeebaee's son to be recognized as his heir. We hear, indeed, that the leading Natives of Baroda were opposed to the recognition of this child; but the law of succession to Native principalities in India was made the basis of the old annexation policy, and it is a pity that controversy should be stirred anew unless there be some cogent necessity. Moreover, we have already too many wandering Pretenders in India, and if Luxmeebaee's son lives he will probably be added to the number. The guilt of Mulhar Rao is merely personal, and, though we talk of the "feudatories" of the Empire, we could hardly extend the legal doctrine of "corruption of blood," a purely feudal and European notion, to our dealings with Asiatic Princes.

COUNT MUNSTER'S INDISCRETION.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE motive by which Mr. Sullivan was actuated in putting his question to the Premier last night upon Count Munster's recent speech does not seem to us so hard to conjecture as the *Times* thinks it; but, whatever the motive, we have reason to feel satisfaction with the result to which it led. It had the effect of eliciting from Mr. Disraeli a reply framed in his happiest and most skilful manner, by which without giving undue importance to the Ambassador's mistake, the Prime Minister managed to convey a courteously veiled but effective rebuke of its author. The attendance of a foreign Ambassador at such an assembly at the National Club, and the delivery of such a speech there was not, Mr. Disraeli said "in accordance with diplomatic custom." "It is," he added "a thing which I have no particular wish to discourage;" but this only for the reason that "it would hardly become an English Minister to discourage free speech under any circumstances." With reference to the particular observations of Count Munster, Mr. Disraeli concluded "I should say that his Excellency may perhaps pay a visit to Ireland in the course of the autumn, and that then he will find that there is no analogy whatever between the circumstances of the Roman Catholic subjects to the Emperor of Germany and those of the Roman Catholic subjects of the Queen."

It is probable that the polite censure upon his recent indiscretion which this reply conveys will not be lost upon Count Munster, even if he has not before this perceived of himself the mistake which he committed. It is, indeed, only by allowing largely for the morbid excitement that agitates the German mind just now that we are able to understand the possibility of an Ambassador committing such a mistake at all. One would have thought that the slightest reflection upon the relations which it is the duty of an envoy to maintain with the country to the Court of which he is accredited, might have induced Count Munster to be more guarded in his expressions. Certainly, the supposition of an analogous case ought to have suggested greater reticence. Dit occur to him to consider the parallel hypothesis of our own representative at the German Court attending the banquet of a Berlin "National Club" and there expressing with equal freedom his private opinions on the present struggle of the German Government with the Papacy? Suppose Lord Odo Russell had solemnly warned Germans against the dangers which in his view the policy of their rulers was inviting. Suppose he had said:—"I think you had better look out in time. The course of aciton upon which you have entered will lead you to other results than the mere reduction of the Ultramontane party to submission. It will lead to the destruction of liberty of the press, of opinion, or the expression of opinion throughout the whole Empire." What would have been said in Germany if our Ambassador had delivered himself of such a speech as this? and would Prince Bismarck have contented himself with courteously reproving the diplomatic indiscretion? Probably he would have had recourse to much stronger measures, and what is more, had he thought fit to do so—had he deem his duty to demand the recall of the imprudent Ambassador—public opinion in this country would generally have admitte the justice of the demand.

This mistake, we repeat is only rendered intelligible by referring it to that temper of the German mind which we have described above; and we see how widely this temper is spread, and how high it reaches, when even persons in the position of Count Munster are not exempt from its influence It could only be an over-mastering impulse of such kind which would make an ambassador so far forget himself and his position—so far abandon the reserve which his instincts and training must have made a second nature to him as to address a party speech to one of two (as he supposes) bitterly hostile religious bodies in the nation among whom he resides. For we must, of course, estimate the significance of Count Munster's speech by assuming the correctness of his own estimate of the situation. For ourselves, we are really not aware that any struggle is either instant or approaching between Protestants and Roman Catholics in this country; we most of us hold with Mr. Disraeli that between the cases of Ireland and Germany in this respect "there is no analogy whatever." But Count Munster does not think so. He thinks that a fight is imminent and he deliberately takes sides in it. He believes a conflict is impending, and he counsels one of the future combatants to "look out in time," that is, we suppose, to be the first to strike. The thing is amazing. We should as soon have expected to see a Chief Secretary for Ireland treading on a trailing coat-tail at Donnybrook. But how else is it to be explained than by supposing—as facts every day accumulate to make us believe—that Germany is at present a temporary victim to that derangement which exists in a chronic form in a certain diminishing class of persons among ourselves? We all know what to think of an English politician when he begins to "see Jesuits:" it is as certain a symptom of the No-Popery mania, as visions of imaginary objects of another kind are symptoms of another form of delirium. The Germans are bitten by the Anti-Papal madness; they see the hand of the Pope and his machinations everywhere; they are amazed and shocked at the blindness of those who do not see it also, and Count Munster seems to have felt that the sacred duty of warning such unfortunate *cœurs legers* ought to be paramount to more considerations of diplomatic etiquette. It is unnecessary to dwell on the dangerous and disturbing effects which this hallucination of Germany is likely to exercise upon Europe. We cannot tell what aspect in the politics of a foreign people or what event abroad may furnish it with fresh food. To-day it is the threatening look of affairs in Ireland which prompts an Ambassador to prepare his neighbours for the struggle. To-morrow the rumoured approaches made by the King of Italy to the Pope may throw Germany and her Ministers into still more violent agitation. Like all mental delusions, this of Germany may at any moment assume the homicidal shape. The prospect, we repeat, is indeed alarming. The No-Popery mania and the No-Popery cry have given us the greatest inconvenience at various times in our own country; it is impossible to predict the effect upon Europe now that a whole nation seems to be possessed with the mania, and its highest officials make themselves mouthpieces of the cry.

WATSON & COMPANY have just received a large supply of the deservedly popular Turkish Towels and Bath Blankets. Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

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THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

(*Times.*)

PORTSMOUTH, 20th May.

CAPTAIN G. S. NARES and the officers of the Arctic Expedition were entertained this evening at dinner by the Mayor of Portsmouth, in the Portland Rooms, Southsea. About 200 guests were present, among whom, of course, the officers of the Alert and the Discovery (Captain Stephenson) were prominent. The general guests included Sir Henry Rawlinson, the Admiral Commanding-in-Chief, Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the President of the Linnæan Society, the Port Admiral George Elliot, Alderman Cotton, M.P., Colonel Draxson, R.A., Admiral Keates, Colonel Commandant Williams, Captain Waddilove of the Steam Reserve, Sir Frederick Perkins, Admiral Turner, Captain Sullivan, R.N., Flag-Captain of the Duke of Wellington, Archdeacon Wright (Chaplain of the Forces), Sir John Bennett, Mr. Milward, Q.C., &c. The gallery was filled with the wives and families of the officers composing the Expedition. The dining room was prettily and appropriately decorated, behind the central table was a Polar scene, well painted by a local artist, representing the two ships housed for the winter in the midst of icebergs and pack-ice; two or three representations of icebergs were scattered about the room, which was hung in banners; while appropriate inscriptions were hung on the walls. One inscription, in frosted characters, was, "To the first explorers of the Arctic seas, the Captains of Alfred the Great, Wulfstan, and others one thousand years ago." In other parts of the room the names of more modern explorers were recorded—Franklin, Parry, M'Clintock, M'Clure, Ross, and Osborne. The stringed band of the Royal Marine Artillery played during dinner, after which a glee party, led by Mr. Chaplin Henry, sang several part songs. The Mayor proposed the health of the Queen, remarking that among all her subjects not one would watch the progress of this Arctic Expedition with more anxious solicitude and interest than Her Majesty. This and other loyal toasts were received with enthusiasm. The Mayor next proposed "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces." Admiral Elliot, in responding for the Navy, said our sailors and Naval officers were as ready to go to the Polar regions as our soldiers were to volunteer for Ashantee and the country might rest quite satisfied that the *personnel* of the Navy had not degenerated. With regard to the future of the Navy, he could speak on that subject with some authority, his duty being to watch over the discipline and follow the development of the service in all its branches, and though he was not one to pay compliments or withhold his opinion, he could say that he did not believe it possible that the interests of this country could be more carefully attended to than they were by our present naval rulers. It was impossible that greater pains could be taken to make our sailors contented. (Cheers.) Everybody knew what enormous armaments were kept in readiness on the Continent, and in the Press and in Parliament it had occasionally been said that our country was in danger from such warlike preparations, that our Navy was not so strong as it ought to be, and that our first line of defence being overcome, invasion was possible. Now, he did not shut his eyes to possibilities, but if any such fears existed before they ought to be removed by our experiments made before many witnesses to-day. These experiments had shown the defensive power which was in our hands, and ought to make us secure from invasion, even from a combination of any number of foreign Powers. (Cheers.) In that small weapon of offence and defence, the torpedo in its various forms, we should have around our coasts, in our maritime population and resources, ample means of defending our shores, even should our first line of defence fail; and the torpedo, more especially the fish torpedo, would revolutionize maritime warfare and would strengthen our defensive power more than any other invention. Any of our innumerable coasting vessels might become torpedo vessels, and would prevent the possibility of landing a force upon our shores. (Cheers.) He might be wrong and speaking with too great confidence, but he spoke what he believed to be true, and time would show whether he was a true prophet.

Colonel Petrie returned thanks for the Army, and Colonel Richards for the Auxiliary Forces.

After the toast of "The Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese and Members of all Denominations," responded to by the Vicar of Portsmouth, the Rev. Mr. Grant.

The Mayor (Mr. Davies) proposed the toast of the evening.—He said the history of the ancient municipality, and the experience of his predecessors abounds with records of most interesting privileges which they have enjoyed in saying farewell to illustrious statesmen and welcoming distinguished warriors. The late Mayor had the privilege of welcoming Sir Garnet Wolseley and his brave companions. (Cheers.) Through the hospitality of his predecessor they were enabled to say farewell to the present Governor-General of India; and the first days of his first mayoralty were crowded with most pleasant recollections when in this hall we welcomed that distinguished General, Lord Napier of Magdala, and his brave comrades. (Cheers.) But I venture to say we have had no event surpassing in interest that which has brought us together to-night, and that no toast proposed in this hall will have had a more cordial and enthusiastic welcome than that which it is now my privilege to propose—"Captain Nares and the Officers of the Arctic Expedition." (Loud cheering.) Having regard to the representative character of this assembly, I am sure you will permit me to thank Her Majesty's Government for the promptitude and decision with which they resolved to organize this expedition. (Cheers.) It was on the 1st of August, 1874, that one of our guests this evening, whom I am glad in your name to welcome to Portsmouth, Major General Henry Rawlinson (cheers), accompanied by the President of the Royal Society, and by the lamented Admiral Sherard Osborn, had an interview with Mr. Disraeli, to place before him the important scientific and commercial advantages likely to result from a Polar expedition. On the 17th of November the First Lord of the Treasury wrote to Sir Henry Rawlinson, and after referring to the arguments and reasons advanced at the interview, went on to say:—"I have the honour to inform you that, having carefully weighed the reasons put forth in support of such an expedition the scientific advantages to be derived from it, its chances of success, as well as the importance of encouraging that spirit of maritime enterprise which has ever distinguished the English nation, Her Majesty's Government has determined to lose no time in organizing a suitable expedition for the purpose in view." (Cheers.) That was a letter honourable to the Government, and worthy the Prime Minister of the first naval nation in the world. (Hear, hear.) No time was lost, and I think you will agree with me that we have not merely to thank the Government for their promptitude, but to acknowledge their wisdom in intrusting to Sir Leopold M'Clintock the selection of the two vessels and in placing in the command of that expedition an officer of such distinguished services as Captain Nares. (Loud cheers.) In a few days our brave guests will say farewell to us and to England and what may be the result of their exploration none can foresee. But this we do know, and this we can say—that all that consummate skill and experience and judgment can accomplish will be accomplished (cheers); all that individual energy, pluck, and endurance can do will be done (cheers); and if perchance they should cross the threshold of that unknown region and wave there that flag of ours which has "braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," that will add a *prestige* to this country of the purest and noblest order. (Loud cheers). Should they meet with success and good fortune, I can imagine the gallant Captain and his brave officers exclaiming, in the language of one of our poets—

"Lo! the world is rich in blessings,
"Earth and ocean, flame and wind,
"Have unnumbered secrets still—
"To be ransacked when you will,
"For the service of mankind." (cheers.)
"Science is a child as yet,
"And her power and scope shall grow,
"And her triumphs in the future
"Shall diminish toil and woe,
"Shall extend the bounds of pleasure
"With an ever-winding ken,
"And of dens and wildernesses
"Make the homes of happy men."

(Cheers.) Captain Nares and officers of the Arctic Expedition I drink to your health, and in the name of this distinguished gathering bid you God speed (cheers), with our earnest hope that you may return in safety to this hall, and that having by your explorations advanced our civilization, extended our knowledge, and added *prestige* to that name we are all so proud to bear as Englishmen (cheers), that you may come again to this hall and receive a greeting—

"Ere your peaceful flag be furled
"And the glory of your mission
"Stirs the pulses of the world."

(Loud cheers.)

Captain Nares said,—The large number of guests assembled here this evening to bid adieu to the Arctic Expedition, the vast numbers of people who had travelled down to visit the ships from all parts of England, and the rooms full of presents we are receiving, from rounds of beef and Christmas puddings up to pianos and hurdy-gurdies, testify to the widespread interest which the whole country feels towards this expedition. (Cheers.) The nation is justly proud of its former Arctic achievements, and the present determination to make it a step in advance is decidedly a popular one with all. (Hear, hear.) In returning you our sincere thanks for the kind, cordial, and enthusiastic manner in which you have wished success to our Expedition, allow me to remind you of the long period during which with regard to Arctic matters this country has been asleep, startled occasionally by a few voices, the most prominent of which had been those of Sherard Osborn and Clements Markham, speaking through the Geographical Society; while that society has the proud satisfaction of knowing that, through their perseverance and their care for the honour and dignity of the country in respect of Arctic exploration, the whole nation has come round to their ideas. While, however, it is to the Royal Geographical Society that the nation is mainly indebted for this expedition, we must also give credit to one who happily touched the right chords, and did much to awake the country from its slumbers. I allude to Mr. Millais, who in his picture last year pulled the trigger which fired the nation to try and again excel in Arctic expedition. He brought it home to all minds that there was a work to do which others were striving to do, and that England ought not to be left lazily behind. (Hear.) Without boasting of what we are going to perform, particularly when we are engaged in warfare with a very uncertain enemy, allow me to say that no similar expedition ever left the shores of this or any other country so perfectly prepared as we are. (Cheers.) Our ships are good, thanks to the energetic and anxious assistance of Sir Leopold M'Clintock, their equipment is perfect, and we have every appliance we can reasonably hope for. The officers and men, chosen with much care from a vast number of volunteers, are dependent one upon the other, and their hearts are thoroughly in their work. (Cheers.) Our route is well chosen, the orders have been drawn up with the utmost care, and we are going forth with the hard-earned experience of our predecessors of all nations to guide us. With all these advantages, coupled with God's blessing on our endeavours, and, as my cousin Mr. Grant kindly said, many and many an anxious prayer offered up on our behalf, and also with the spur of knowing the vast interest which is taken in our proceedings throughout the whole country, I think that if success can be achieved, we ought to achieve it. The fact that all is not smooth water before us will, perhaps, increase the interest which has now accumulated round the expedition and after our departure, when you hear no tidings of us, your interest may grow into anxiety. The excitement, however, will be a healthy one, and in itself I venture to think would be of great value to the nation, besides the importance of the many scientific facts which are at present a sealed book. I think you will all agree that a meeting which stirs up a feeling of sympathy among all classes in the nation, whether it be the admiration excited by a soul-stirring picture, or, as in the case of Coomassie, a feeling of relief when the nation knew that our fellow-countrymen would return before the sickly season began on the coast of Africa, or for a small band of men working in an unknown and dreary region, is a national benefit and is worthy of national encouragement. (Cheers.) In conclusion, I must ask you to allow me to thank the Royal Geographical Society, on my own part and for those who are now leaving with me, for the opportunity thus afforded us of entering into a warfare against no mean enemy, and again on the part of the whole naval service for the opportunity we enjoy of again entering the lists with our neighbours and competitors who are striving for the laurels to be gained in Arctic explorations. Now that England has decided to join their ranks success is certain. If we are successful, the appetite of the nation will only be the more whetted to continue the exploration. If we are unsuccessful, we have degenerated very much if our want of success does not lead the country on to conquer. (Loud cheers.)

Admiral Chads proposed the toast of "Lords and Commons," which was acknowledged by Alderman Cotton, M.P., who said the Arctic Expedition had been determined on by a truly Liberal Government, and that no vote in Committee of Supply would be more cordially passed by the House of Commons than that for the expenses of the Expedition.

Captain Nares proposed the health of the Mayor, which was acknowledged by Mr. Davies, whose third Mayoralty this is.

Mr. Milward, Q.C., proposed "The Scientific and Learned Societies."

Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson responded. He said the Geographical Society was closely identified with Arctic discovery. Of their list of medallists no fewer than 14 had received the honour because of the contributions they had made to our knowledge of the Arctic Circle. He read the names, and those of Franklin, M'Clintock, and others were received with great cheering. The Geographical Society, he went on to observe, did not confine their attention to purely scientific purposes, but were also practical in their aims. They had encouraged expeditions in search of this North-West Passage, the object being to discover a navigable passage along the north coast of America, and for years they had urged the Government to send out another expedition to the Pole, not for the sake of science alone, but to promote the professional spirit and high tone of the Naval service. He reminded his audience that peace had its victories no less renowned than war, and he thought that the men who added to our knowledge of the laws of nature were not less worthy of honour than those who fought our battles.

The toast was also acknowledged by the Presidents of the Geological and Astronomical Societies.

The Rev. George M'Murdock proposed "The Sheriffs of London and Municipal Institutions," to which Mr. Laurie responded.

Sir John Bennett next proposed "The Ladies," for whom Captain Stephenson, of the Discovery, responded.

The proceedings did not terminate till nearly midnight.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MADRAS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

THE acceptance of the Governorship of Madras by the Duke of Buckingham has drawn attention to the merits of the minor presidencies of India as a field for energetic exertion and practised capacity in the business of government. The appointment in itself is not one usually estimated as of the highest rank, and while it is rare for any statesman who has held Cabinet office of the first order to accept a Colonial or Indian governorship at all, the surprise is lessened in the case of the Duke of Buckingham by the fact that, though he has been President of the Council and Secretary of State for the Colonies, he has dropped out of the political running as completely as some others of Mr. Disraeli's colleagues in the reconstructed administration of 1867. There was a time when the Duke could look forward undoubtingly to a career at home. He began his responsible labours in politics while still scarcely more than a boy, and had menaced and preserved Ministries when he had not long completed his majority. For it was he who, as Marquis of Chandos, led the attempted defection of a wing of the Protectionists from the main body under Lord George Bentinck to save Sir Robert Peel from the defeat with which he was threatened on the Irish Coercion Bill in 1847. A very interesting chapter in Mr. Disraeli's Life of Lord George Bentinck narrates this political episode in language of which it is not easy to say whether it is meant to be magniloquent or satirical. When the Tory party was reorganized in 1852, the Marquis of Chandos took office under Lord Derby as a Junior Lord of the Treasury. His subsequent Ministerial career is well known, and if it was not very brilliant, it was not disfigured, either at the Council Office or at the Colonial Office, by any serious blunders. When Mr. Disraeli was called last year to form a new Ministry it was thought undesirable to place so many of the most important Ministers in the Upper House; and the Duke of Buckingham, like the Dukes of Marlborough, Montrose, and Buccleuch, waived his claim to high political office. In undertaking the duties of Governor of Madras, the Duke of Buckingham shows that he is willing to render useful rather than splendid service. If, as is not improbable, the recklessness of the King of Burmah should lead to war, the responsibilities of the Governor of Madras may grow to serious proportions, but in any case the credit of success must fall to others.

So it was in 1857, when Lord Harris ruled the Presidency. Lord Harris was not a man of brilliant genius, and he had been trained in the Colonial service; but when the Mutiny broke out he had come to know enough of Madras to be sure that he might with safety weaken the military forces at his disposal and disregard the jealous murmurs of his immediate servants and subjects, in order to strengthen Lord Canning with every available man and musket for the death-struggle in Bengal and Upper India. The risks of this policy of self-abnegation were considerable, but so also were the merits and the success. The Sepoys of the Madras Army have deserved well of England, not only by their readiness to fight for her, but for their willingness—unlike the native troops of the Western and Northern Provinces—to cross the "black water" in her service. The Burmese and Chinese wars proved this, and the experience of the Mutiny convinced the most sceptical of it. To Lord Harris succeeded Sir Charles Trevelyan, bred in a different school and of a very different type of character. Sir Charles's early training as an Indian civilian rendered him intolerant of views of Indian policy formed at home, and when Mr. James Wilson propounded his measures for the restoration of equilibrium in Indian finance, including the income tax, the trades' licence tax, and the excise on tobacco, the Government denounced the new plan of taxation as certain to cover the land with corruption and oppression. Persisting in his denunciation, and "solemnly recording his insubordination" in a minute, Sir Charles Trevelyan was removed by the Home Government after a year's reign. Never, perhaps, had there been a more popular Governor of Madras. Sir Henry Ward, who immediately succeeded him, and who had been transferred from the Governorship of Ceylon, did not live to make a reputation for himself at Fort St. George, and the Government, reverting to the Colonial circle of appointments, nominated Sir William Denison to the vacant position.

Sir William Denison's experiences in the Madras Government are recorded in his interesting "Journals," and the variety of the questions that claim the attention of a ruler in the "benighted Presidency," as the Anglo-Indians of Bengal and Bombay call it. Working in cordial co-operation with Sir Hope Grant, the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras army, Sir William Denison was able to bring the military organization of the Presidency into a state of remarkable efficiency, and the only point on which a serious difference arose between the Governor and the General was the choice of horses for the cavalry. Sir Hope Grant was a warm advocate of a Arab, and Sir William Denison, newly arrived from Sydney, championed with eagerness the claims of the Australian blood. The controversy, however, was not to receive a local settlement. Sir William Denison's work at Madras was handed over to a Governor of a very different type, Lord Napier of Ettrick. In this appointment the Supreme Government left the track of Colonial service for that of diplomacy. Lord Napier had for a quarter of a century been under the orders of the Foreign Office, and had served in the minor grades at Vienna, Teheran, Constantinople, Naples, and St. Petersburg before he was sent out as Minister to Washington. From that position he ascended rapidly, and represented this country at the Dutch, the Russian, and the Prussian capitals. As an Indian Governor Lord Napier's abilities were recognized, but his judgment was generally disturbed, and most Anglo-Indians, rejoiced when for his restless activity was substituted the quiet solidity of Lord Hobart. Singularly enough, Lord Hobart's rule was more exposed to criticism than any since Sir Charles Trevelyan was dismissed by Sir Charles Wood. The chief political problem in Madras is the management of the Mahommedan population, and Lord Hobart's connection with Turkey had rendered him willing to make abundant allowances for Moslem prejudices. His efforts at conciliation were not, we believe, very successful so far as the Mahommedans themselves were concerned, while they deeply irritated the Anglo-Indians and the Hindoos. It will be seen that the Supreme Government has successively entrusted the Governorship of Madras to Indian civilians, Colonial governors, diplomatists, and, in the appointment of Lord Hobart to the post, to a veteran of the Home Civil Service. In making choice of the Duke of Buckingham a new line is taken. An English politician, who has held office but has not travelled during his whole lifetime in any official rut, will be a novelty at Madras. The experiment was worth making; we hope that good may come of it.

WHAT THE WORLD SAYS.

THE torch of war, which had been fanned into the semblance of a flame, blazes no longer, and for the present Europe breathes again. The world has just missed witnessing another conflict akin to that of 1870. Germany and France were on the brink of war, although it is possible the last-named country was not fully sensible of the danger in which she was placed until that danger had vanished. It is within the knowledge of the writer, who states it upon the highest authority in England, that Germany had firmly resolved upon attacking France, and that had not the Emperor Alexander interfered, the German Kaiser's troops would long ere this have been again billeted on French soil. Such calmness as that which animated English society while Prince Bismarck was holding the war-dogs in the leash is peculiarly British. People appeared to have no idea of what was impending, although day after day the newspapers devoted their first leading article to the topic. Yet the situation was more that grave, and until Tuesday morning the British Government could not but have anticipated the receipt of a telegram from Berlin announcing that Germany had declared war against the country which she thought she had effectually crushed four years ago. Fortunately is it for France that the Emperor of Russia stood her friend in this hour of need; for it is here stated as matter not of surmise or inference, but of stern fact, denial of which is challenged, that, but for the pressure put upon the war party in Berlin by the Russian Emperor, the armies of France and Germany would now once more be in the field.

Mr. Gladstone, who seems to be as fond of felling trees as Lord Palmerston was of marking them for the woodman hours before his foreign guests at Broadlands thought of getting up, is engaged upon another work, in which he will present us with his views upon the present and future of the Roman Catholic Church. Although the ex-Premier has broken up his establishment, he by no means intends to forsake London society. He is at present residing in his old neighbourhood, having temporarily rented 23 Carlton House-terrace, from Mr. Tod-Heatly, and it is not improbable that he will take up his abode at Ham Manor House, near Richmond, well known as the charming residence of Sir Gilbert Scott.

Sir Charles Dilke and Sir Bruce M. Seton were chosen last week, out of a large number of candidates, to fill two vacancies at the Cosmopolitan Club, which is now *complet.*

As a statement has appeared in print to the effect that 'Mr. Gordon Bennett and the *New York Herald*' have nothing to do with the Arctic expedition to be shortly entered upon by Mr. Allen Young, in the Pandora, it is as well to make it known that Mr. Gordon Bennett is a subscriber to the Pandora, and that the *New York Herald* will be represented on board by Mr. J. A. MacGahan, whose narrative of his adventures in Khiva, *Campaigning on the Oxus*, was the most successful of the books of travel published last season.

It is suggested that the portrait of Mr. Forster, M.P. now exhibiting at Burlington House, must have been taken at the moment when the famous meeting in the smoking-room of the Reform 'pronounced' in favour of the leadership of County Guy.

A cruel hoax was played on a lady of fashion last week. An enemy put a notice in the *Morning Post* to say her ball was postponed, which was not the case, and her ladyship's day was spent in an agony of sending notifications to the contrary. The letter to the newspaper has been preserved; it will, it is hoped, afford a clue to the perpetrator of this act of spiteful folly.

Mr. Crookes is wanted in Paris, Quiboche, an Indian spirit-child evoked by an intelligent American medium named Firmin, has come to grief. After a series of highly-successful *seances*, in which tambourines, trumpets, and guitars played their customary tricks in the dusk at the house of Dr. Huguet, and in which the spirit-child of the wild prairie astonished and thrilled a Parisian audience with his gentle voice and perfumed answers, Madame Huguet planned a surprise for Quiboche, seized him by his savage locks, and unmasked Firmin, crawling on the floor and producing the spirit voice of the interesting Quiboche from behind a very well devised mask. The trick is old, though the incident is new. The true local colour was given to the scene by the fact that the spirit-music produced at these *seances* was chiefly selected from *Madame Angot.*

A memorial of the late Shirley Brooks will shortly appear in the shape of a collection of the verses which he contributed to *Punch* between 1852 and Jan. 1874. During Mr. Brooks' connection with that periodical, with which his name is inseparably associated, he wrote for it upwards of six hundred poems, and it is a selection from this large number of compositions that Messrs. Bradbury are about to issue. There are verses on nearly every principal topic of the period; and now for the first time readers of *Punch* will be in a position to comprehend the vast quantity of excellent matter which Mr. Shirley Brooks contributed to the paper which has been the main source of our amusement for so many years. The verses are arranged chronologically; the volume is adorned with a portrait of the lamented author; and Mr. Reginald Brooks, his eldest son, who has compiled the book, contributes a short preface.

There is a ridiculous piece of pedantry sanctioned by the Royal Academy against which it is necessary to protest. It is well known that in our Bibles certain words are in italics. They are nearly always unimportant, so much so that in the original they are entirely omitted; and they appear in the English version simply through the difference of idiom. Where the Hebrew would say 'thou the man,' we say 'thou *art* the man;' where he said 'a foolish son a grief to his father;' we say 'a foolish son *is* a grief to his father.' These unimportant words are printed in our Bibles in italics; and though this is opposed to later usage in the printing of secular works, it produces no confusion, because anybody can at once see that the words are of no importance. But this antiquarianism, which is harmless in the original, becomes fantastic, not to say farcical, when we take texts from Scripture and print them in our work-a-day pages with the italics all in the wrong places. It is bibliolatry with a vengeance when we insist not only on quoting the words of Scripture exactly, but also on printing them in the precise typography adopted in the time of James I. by the translators of the Bible.

Since the appearance of our last number the *Journal Officiel* has announced the appointment of the Marquis d'Harcourt as French Ambassador to London. Well known in the best London society, it may be worthy of mention that he has made an especial study of English history and literature. His articles on Fox show a thorough knowledge and understanding of the subject. He is the uncle of Marshal Macmahon; and let us add, to prevent confusion, that he his not to be mistaken for the M. d'Harcourt who is the President's secretary. This latter is the son of the ambassador who is now transferred from Vienna to London.

We hear of a wonder from Paris—one of the two elephants in the Jardin des Plantes has spoken. He has contrived to say 'papa.' This is not a voluntary utterance, but the result of a severe course of study under the tutorship of his groom.

From Paris also we hear of a new form of foolery, which it is to be sincerely hoped will not spread to London. It is considered to be something very original that in *Don Mucarade*, the new piece at the Opera Comique, there are two negroes who have so little to do in the service of their master that they must carefully divide that little between them. If the master asks a question, and the answer is a word of two syllables, one negro pronounces one syllable and the other the other. 'Ou est ma valise?' says Don Mucarade. 'I-,' answers Luc, and Roch adds '-Ci.' Imagine a song sung in this fashion, the singers taking alternate syllables, and the performance being honoured with an *encore*:

'Moi-j'ai-me-un-mi-nois-fait-au-tour.
Moi-j'ai-me-le-jus-de-la-trei-lle.
Moi-je-suis-pour-l'a-mour,
Et-moi-pour-la-bou-tei-lle!
Je-suis-ha-sar-deux!
La-soif-m'ex-as-pe-re!
Si-bien-qu'a-nous-deux
Nous-fai-sons-la-pai-re!
Vi-ve-tour-à-tour
Le-vin-et-l'a-mour!'

Everybody was sorry to hear that Mr. Rimmel's premises were burnt down the other day. But if the English were a conceited people, or if this were a superstitious age, it might be said that the catastrophe was a punishment. What has Mr. Rimmel done to deserve punishment? Here is his advertisement, which appears every day in the French newspaper:

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Will Mr. Rimmel dare to make such an announcement in this country? He has had some favour here, it is true; and he has the gratitude, the gallantry, and the exceeding good taste to go to Paris and to publish this libel on the complexion of English ladies. Perhaps we ought not to wonder at so much conceit. It is but a step from cosmetics to falsehood. ATLAS.

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LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.
These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.
They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are
EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.
As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,
LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.
General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay,
Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.
Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CON-SUMERS
OF
OIL.
THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS
"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"
ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops.* NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.
The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

ESTABLISHED 1751.
GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.
EXPORT PRICE LIST.
Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern,....6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto, ditto Queen's do. ....6s. 6d. „
FIDDLE PATTERN.

12 Table Spoons	30 ozs. at 6s. 2d.	£9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „ 6s. 2d.	6	3	4
12 Table Forks	30 „ 6s. 2d.	9	5	0
12 Dessert ditto	20 „ 6s. 2d.	6	3	4
2 Gravy Spoons	10 „ 6s. 2d.	3	1	8
1 Soup Ladle	9 „ 6s. 2d.	2	15	6
4 Sauce ditto	10 „ 6s. 8d.	3	6	8
4 Salt Spoons		1	2	0
12 Tea ditto	10 „ 6s. 8d.	3	6	8
1 pair Sugar Tongs		0	15	0
		£45	4	2

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.
Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.
Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,
Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

THE PETRIFYING SILICATE PAINTS,
AS SUPPLIED TO
THE ADMIRALTY. BOARD OF WORKS. AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S, WOOLWICH ARSENAL, CUNARD COMPANY, LONDON AND NORTH WESTERN AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES,
FOR HOUSE, SHIP, AND GENERAL USE,
Manufactured by the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool,
IN ALL COLOURS.
Have no chemical action on Iron or other Metals, will stand any degree of heat without blistering, 1 cwt. is equal in bulk and will do the work of 2 cwt. lead Paints. See Article in "Engineering," 26th January, 1872.

DAMP WALLS, CHURCHES, &c.
Cured by the Petrifying liquid, at a cost of 2d. to 3d. per square yard. See Article in "Builder," 9th March, 1872. For particulars and Testimonials, apply to the
SILLICATE PAINT COMPANY, Liverpool.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., BOMBAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.
The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.
Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.
And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.
Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.
THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67,
UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR
NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
4, HORNBY ROW.
PAID UP CAPITAL, OVER £250,000.
The Special Features of this system are:—
Payment of premiums for limited periods instead of for whole life-time.
Every premium secures a Policy for relative proportion of amount assured.
Investment of whole of net premiums in trust for Policy-holders.
Abolition of all conditions as to travelling and residence abroad.
Surrender value of Policies liberal, and fixed at time of issue.
Loans at a low rate of interest on simple deposit of Positive Notes.
Positive Policies are unconditional, and absolutely indisputable.
POLICIES FOR WHOLE LIFE, SHORT TERMS, ENDOWMENT, AND JOINT LIVES.
TRUSTEE:
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.
BANKERS:
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.
MEDICAL REFEREE:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.
Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.
PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO
J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.
Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.
The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to
Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,000.
CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.
In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.
Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.
Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.
Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which, at the date mentioned, amounted to £195,527, being 67·05 per cent. of the entire Net Premiums received on every Policy then in existence, and which, after making ample reserves on a 3 per cent. pure premium valuation, showed a clear divisable surplus or profit for the quinquennium of over £30,000.
IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED
A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.
It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.
Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Established in London and Calcutta 1834.
Confirmed by Special Act of Parliament, 6, William IV., Cap. 74
Subscribed Capital .... £ 500,000
Paid-up Capital .... £ 50,000
Invested Capital, accumulated assets ......Rs. 9,677,090
Of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
LONDON OFFICE—No. 1, King William Street.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
DIRECTORS.
E. Tyrrell Leith, Esq. | Charles Pollock, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq. | and
Frank Jefferson, Esq. | F. A. Owen, Esq.
AGENTS—Messrs. Forbes & Co.
MEDICAL REFEREE—Dr. H. Cook.
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.
After the operation of upwards of 39 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.
Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.
The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1872, was 19,910, assuring	£9,717,989-15-11
And the amount of claims paid during the same period was	£1,992,449-12- 0
The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1872 were... ...	£967,709- 3- 5

of which Thirty-three Lakhs are invested in Indian Government Securities.
A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 14th May 1873.
So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate Rs. 480 0 0
And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit ... ... „ 240 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 240 0 0
Or at the reduced English rate...Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... „ 123 0 0
Net Annual Premium...Rs. 123 0 0
No Society, Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal, and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.
The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies. Medical referees are remunerated by the Society by a honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THIS SOCIETY.
1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.
2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.
3rd. Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.
4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participating Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, viz., without Profits, at reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.
5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.
6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiners are paid by the Society, except in cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000, when the Medical Fees shall be paid by the Assured.
7th.—All claims paid within three months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.
8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon Death.
9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good health and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.
10th.—Policies, upon which the Age has been admitted, indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.
11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two-thirds of their estimated value.
12th.—Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served at Duplicate so that one copy may be transmitted for registration in the Chief Office in London.
FORBES & Co., Agents, Bombay Branch

INSURANCES.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.
FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs. 10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ... „ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „ 3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „ 3,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.........................Rs. 2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL „ 3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „ 4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL .... „ 2,000,000
For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES AND MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS, ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.
The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.
FIRE BRANCH.
Fire Premiums for 1852..........................£ 76,925
Do. 1862..........................£300,690
Do. 1872..........................£816,888
POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered
LIFE BRANCH.
Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.
The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. With Profits.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. Without Profits.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. One year.	FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	22 3	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

NOTICES.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c
VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.
Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
THE PATENT
VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR,
DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,
AND
UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.
FOR DESTROYING RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | *FOR DISINFECTING* HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.
For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.
For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.
For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.
PRICE—Rs. 40.
MANUFACTURERS:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.
AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.
SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA

FRENCH MEDICINES
PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.
OF all the MEDICINES offered to the PUBLIC for many years past, none have met with such favourable reception, or been so generally approved by the Medical Profession, as those prepared by Messrs. Grimault and Co.
The model laboratories of this firm, situated at Neuilly-sur-Seine, and managed by Dr. Leconte, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine, ex-Pharmacist of the Hospitals of Paris, and formerly Assistant to Dr. Claude Bernard, Professor of Physiology at the College of France, offer guarantees to be found in no other establishment.

NURSING PREGNANCY EXHAUSTION
DUSART'S
LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME
PREPARATION.
The preparations having Lactophosphate of Lime at their base, known as DUSART'S WINE, SYRUP are prime order reconstituents.
They promote the formation and the nutrition of tissues, render nurse's milk more rich and plentiful, and aid the formation of the infant during pregnancy.
They stimulate energetically the appetite, agree with feeble persons, convalescents, old people, and especially with children to counteract the invasion of richets.

LERAS'
LIQUID-PHOSPHATE-OF-IRON.
It contains the constitutive elements of the bones and of the blood, and is the most rational of all chalybeates. It may be prescribed for the most delicate young females whose development has been retarded; for women suffering from stomach complaints, anemia; for pale and sickly children deprived of appetite; and as its principal action is to restore to impoverished blood the iron in which it is deficient, and to the bones the phosphate that forms their base, it is recommended for debilitated persons whether their debility proceeds from disease or from any other cause. Its use is always attended with surprising results.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP-OF-HYPOPHOSPHITE-OF-LIME.
An excellent remedy for all affections of the chest; it relieves coughs, effectually prevents nocturnal perspiration, and restores the patient's strength. This syrup is the only one which, ever since 1857, has invariably been attended with satisfactory results—a fact due to the purity of the hypophosphite employed. Be sure to observe that it bears the signature Grimault and Co, on bottles of an oval shape, the Syrup being always of a rose colour.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
MATICO,
INJECTION AND CAPSULES.
Composed of the essence extracted from the plant so called, they have been constantly employed with the most brilliant success in a certain class of contagious diseases.
They combine extraordinary efficacy with the advantage of never causing nausea, eructations, or pains in the stomach, as do the gelatinous capsules which contain Balsam of Copahu in a liquid state; or the strictures that result from the use of injections having a metallic basis.

ASTHMA. ASTHMA.
GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
INDIAN-CIGARETTES-OF-CANNABIS-INDICA.
All the means hitherto employed to relieve Asthma have been only palliatives in varied forms, based on belladonna, stramonium, nicotiana, or opium. Recent experiments made in the Paris Hospitals have proved that our Cigarettes made of the extract of Indian Hemp possess remarkable virtues against this complaint, as well as against nervous coughs, chronic laryngitis, hoarseness, loss of voice, facial neuralgia, and insomnia.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
GUARANA.
A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantly the most violent sick headache. It is the most valuable remedy against diarrhœa, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium or sub-nitrate of bismuth.

GRIMAULT AND CO.'S
SYRUP AND WINE OF PERUVIAN BARK AND IRON.
This medicine presents, in an agreeable form, the active principles of Peruvian Bark, the best of tonics, combined with iron, one of the principal bases of the Blood.
It rapidly removes the distressing stomach complaints, caused by anæmia, weaknesses, and other complaints to which ladies are liable, and is also excellent for pale, lymphatic and scrofulous children. Lastly, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and is extremely beneficial to all persons whose blood has been impoverished by illness or long and difficult convalescences.
AGENTS:
BATHGATE & Co .... Calcutta.
CORFIELD & Co .... Do.
BARRIE & Co.. Madras
TREACHER & Co.. Bombay.

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AGENTS—LONDON: MR. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and CO.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.